BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY
3 9999 08633 328 1

Accessions
Shelf No.
7570.58

1-4th ann rept in Cov.

FOUNDED 1852
BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

Received.

7570-58

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

OF THE

ASYLUM AT WALNUT HILL,

TO THE CORPORATORS,

AT THEIR

Annual Meeting, October 11, 1875.

HARTFORD:
PRINTED BY THE CASE, LOCKWOOD & BRAINARD CO.
1875.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

OF THE

ASYLUM AT WALNUT HILL,

TO THE CORPORATORS,

AT THEIR

Annual Meeting, October 11, 1875.

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON

HARTFORD:
PRINTED BY THE CASE, LOCKWOOD & BRAINARD CO.
1875.

Ent. 9/13/34/

Will add when others come.

OFFICERS OF THE ASYLUM.

ALFRED E. BURR, President.
WILLIAM FITCH, Vice-President.
RODNEY DENNIS, Secretary.
WM. L. MATSON, Treasurer.

Executive Committee.

GEO. B. HAWLEY,
GURDON W. RUSSELL,
BENJAMIN N. COMINGS,

Auditors.

HENRY KENEY,
ELIJAH H. OWEN.

Directors chosen at the Annual Meeting, Oct. 11th, 1875.

ALFRED E. BURR,
NATHANIEL WHEELER,
GEORGE B. HAWLEY,
ORIGEN S. SEYMOUR,
WILLIAM FITCH,
GURDON W. RUSSELL,
BENJAMIN N. COMINGS,
JAMES A. HOVEY,
CHARLES A. LINDSLEY,
RODNEY DENNIS,
WILLIAM L. MATSON,
HENRY KENEY.
CHAS. R. INGERSOLL, Ex-officio.
GEORGE G. SILL, Ex-officio.
MARVIN H. SANGER, Ex-officio.

Vice-Presidents for Life, also Directors for Life, by the Subscription of $500 and Upwards:

SAMUEL HAMILTON,
WILLIAM L. WHITTEMORE,
CHENEY BROTHERS.

Directors for Life by the Subscription of $200 and Upwards.

E. H. OWEN,
JAMES G. WELLES,
G. F. DAVIS,
THOMAS SMITH,
C. H. NORTHAM,
G. WELLS ROOT,
JULIUS CATLIN,
CHAS. B. SMITH,
ERASTUS COLLINS,
E. K. HUNT,
DANIEL PHILLIPS,
CALEB M. TALCOTT,
E. FESSENDEN,
LEONARD H. BACON,
WILLIAM L. MATSON,
WM. R. CONE,
H. C. BECKWITH,
M. G. BULKELEY,
*OSWIN WELLES,
GURDON W. RUSSELL,
JAMES LOCKWOOD,
LEVERETT BRAINARD,
CHAS. E. GROSS,
A. E. BURR,
GEO. M. BARTHOLOMEW,
CHAS. M. POND,
HAWLEY, GOODRICH & CO.,
JOHN B. ELDREDGE,
JAMES GOODWIN,
NEWTON CASE,
F. W. RUSSELL,
DAVID GALLUP,
S. S. WARD,
GEORGE W. MOORE,
*GEO. C. PERKINS,
WM. FITCH,
GEO. C. JARVIS,
JAMES B. HOSMER,
WM. S. PIERSON,
JAMES B. SHULTAS,
WM. SHAW BOWEN,
CHAS. BECKWITH,
WM. W. TURNER,
WM. G. ALLEN,
HENRY C. JUDD,
CHAS. A. JEWELL,
NEWTON CARTER,
JACOB KNOUS,
JOHN C. PARSONS,
J. G. BATTERSON,
RODNEY DENNIS,
E. H. PERKINS,
HENRY KENEY,
WALTER KENEY,
CHARLES T. MARSTON,
W. A. HEALY,
*E. C. ROBERTS,
COOKE & WHITMORE,
SYKES & NEWTON,
JOSEPH S. WOODRUFF,
JAS. C. JACKSON,
GEORGE ROBINSON,
JAS. P. FOSTER,
GEO. B. HAWLEY,
HENRY P. HAVEN,
S. A. WHITE,
JONATHAN BRACE,
ROLAND MATHER,
CHARLES SEYMOUR,
WILLIAM BOARDMAN,
H. P. STEARNS,
W. B. FRANKLIN,
GEO. W. AVERY,
GIDEON L. PLATT,
A. M. SHEW,
JAMES C. PRATT,
GEO. S. GILMAN,
FRED R. FOSTER.

---

* Deceased.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

TO THE

CORPORATORS OF THE ASYLUM AT WALNUT HILL,

OCTOBER 11, 1875.

In the year 1830, Dr. Eli Todd, Superintendent of the Retreat for Insane, at Hartford, read a paper before the State Medical Society, of Connecticut, on the treatment and cure of the inebriate in a hospital established for that purpose.

The State Medical Society in 1872 appointed a committee of one from each county to report on inebriate asylums. This committee presented to the State Medical Society, the following year, an able report on the nature and treatment of inebriety.

At that meeting a committee was appointed to procure from the legislature, then in session, an act for the reformation of persons of intemperate habits. This committee consisted of Benjamin N. Comings, George B. Hawley, and Gurdon W. Russell. After an interview with the Committee on Humane Institutions the following resolution was recommended and passed by the legislature of 1873:

> That Benjamin N. Comings, George B. Hawley, Gurdon W. Russell, Loren P. Waldo, and Charles H. Briscoe, be appointed a committee to report on the necessity and expediency of an inebriate asylum, and if in their opinion such an institution is demanded in this state, to present to the next legislature an appropriate act for its establishment, and to investigate the penal treatment of persons arrested for drunkenness, misdemeanors, and breach of the peace while under the influence of intemperate habits, and report to the next legislature what new legislation is required to reform persons of intemperate habits, the committee to receive no compensation except for necessary traveling expenses, stationery, and postage.

This legislative committee attended the annual meeting of the American Association for the cure of Inebriates, held in the city of New York, October 8th, 1873. This society has been organized several years, and has published the fifth annual report of its proceedings.

From these reports the committee became familiar with the effort that is being made, not only in the United States but in Europe, to relieve and restore to health those afflicted with the disease called alcoholism. In these reports the subject of inebriety was freely discussed, and the success of the various institutions for its treatment was stated. Much valuable information was gained from an interview with the members of the society. These members had fully investigated inebriety in all its varieties, and many of them were connected in different ways with inebriate asylums.

This entire committee was convinced that some effort should be made to provide a place where the repenting drunkard could at least make an effort to reform. It was also decided that there were many reasons why it was better for the State, as well as for the inebriate, that the institution should be controlled by a corporation.

At the request of this committee, the legislature of 1874 incorporated the "Connecticut Reformatory Home," which name was changed by the legislature of 1875 to the Asylum at Walnut Hill, and an act was passed to commit and control the inebriate, dipsomaniac, and habitual drunkard, in an inebriate asylum within the State.

October 19th, 1874, the corporators of the Asylum at Walnut Hill were called together at New Haven. At this meeting the charter was accepted, and by-laws were enacted for governing the institution. These by-laws constitute every person a member for life who gives to the society $100 at one time, and those giving $200 at one time directors for life.

A copy of the by-laws and charter was written in eight blank books, and distributed to each county, that life members and life directors might be obtained, to unite with the corporators to complete the organization at an adjourned meeting at Hartford, April 13th, 1875. At this meeting twelve persons were elected as directors of the corporation. According to the by-laws the persons so elected, the life directors by subscription of $200 each, together with the governor, lieutenant-governor, and secretary of state, *ex-officio*, govern the asylum. There were represented at this meeting sixty life directors, who gave their money without the least hope of pecuniary reward, for there is no possible expectation of any pecuniary advantage to be gained by the gift.

The entire State had equal claims to its location. It was left for the contributors to decide upon its locality, knowing that those who proved their interest by their works would jealously guard the welfare of the institution. The locality of an asylum goes far to decide its future success. It is not advisable to select that locality secluded and retired from temptation. There is no reform in excluding a person from temptation, and freeing him from all those excitements that tempt him to do wrong. A person reformed under such circumstances will most likely fall when he returns to his accustomed surroundings. There is no merit in being sober when there is no inducement or opportunity to procure intoxicants. There are many reasons why an institution should be in the vicinity of a city. In a city the inmates can mingle in the crowd without being noticed, and any error of conduct will not attract attention as in a smaller place. An inebriate should be reformed in the midst of those temptations which he is sure to encounter when discharged.

An asylum should be located in the vicinity of churches of various denominations, also where the inmates can attend lectures, select their reading from large libraries, and participate in the various entertainments always to be enjoyed in a city. When patients are received into an asylum they are detained in the building or on the grounds, and are not allowed to absent themselves without permission. There is a judicious classification which provides that those who are able to control themselves shall not be compelled to endure the restraint found necessary for those who are lost to reason. They are constantly under the influence and watchful care of the superintendent, and are advised by those more capable of self-control, and guided by their more conservative companions. Meetings are held every evening, which are managed by the inmates. The patients are all required to be present at these meetings for social interchange of sentiment, and to relate the trials and temptations each are compelled to encounter in the great battle for freedom. They state the experience of those who fall, and strive to educate their companions to shun the broad road that leads to drunkenness and destruction, and guide them in the straight and narrow path that leads to sobriety and life eternal. This counsel is received more readily from companions who have experienced the same conflict with themselves.

It is of the first importance that the institution should be easy of access, that constant communication may be continued with the inmates by those who have heretofore enjoyed its blessings. Frequent meetings of the former residents at the institution, where a free interchange of sentiment can be had, together with lectures and communications from those interested in the cause, will strengthen the will-power of the patients, and aid much in carrying into effect their resolutions for well doing. By a careful examination of the reports of asylums, their statistics show that one-third of those admitted are cured, one-third improved, and one-third receive no benefit. They are not regularly reported as cured until they have been watched and have not fallen for three years after being discharged.

In locating an institution it is important to select a site with pleasant surroundings. It should be chosen with reference to future enlargement, and sufficient ground should be purchased for any contingency that may in future arise. These are but few of the reasons which have governed the Corporation in selecting the locality for the Asylum at Walnut Hill.

Walnut Hill is situated in the southwest part of the city of Hartford, about two miles from the Depot. The entrance to the ground is from New Britain avenue, about one thousand feet west of the stone quarry. It includes the old Walnut farm of forty acres. It has forty rods of frontage on New Britain avenue, and is one hundred and sixty rods deep. It is beautifully located on an eminence which gently descends to the west. The elevated ground commands an extensive view of both city and country. On this lot are two barns, and a comfortable two-story house, which can be made available. The Asylum is fortunate in procuring a location which is favored with so many resources to ensure its success. The surface of the ground is uniform, and needs no grading. Water and gas can easily be furnished by the city. The cost of this farm was $21,000.

There have been subscribed on the books of the institution three sums of $500 each, seventy-seven of $200 each, one of $100, and one of $25, amounting in all to $17,025. There has been paid to the Treasurer from subscriptions collected, $9,787.93, and $100 has been collected for rent of farm, amounting in all to $9,887.93. $9,200 has been paid on the indebtedness of $21,000, the cost of the farm. $603.18 has been paid for interest and insurance. The institution owes one note of $11,000, secured by mortgage on the land. The interest on this note is paid to January 1st, 1876. There is another note of $800, making $11,800 that the institution owes at the present time. To pay this indebtedness there is an uncollected subscription of $6,900.

When the Committee appointed by the Legislature made their report and recommended the founding of an inebriate asylum, it was with the conviction that this charity would be aided by the State, in the same manner as all our great charities are assisted. The charter would not have been asked of the Legislature, nor the subscriptions we have received been made, without this expected aid.

One hundred thousand individuals die annually from intoxication in the United States, as calculated from the death statistics of 1870. More recent estimates of the mortality of large cities indicate that these figures are much below the actual number. This fatal result is produced by the annual sale of liquor to the amount of one thousand five hundred million dollars, according to the internal revenue returns of 1875, most of which is used to swell this terrible mortality. Liquor to the amount of fifty-five million dollars is annually sold in Connecticut. This liquor traffic is one of the most lucrative occupations in the world. These figures are appalling, and when seriously contemplated fill the mind with horror.

The tax paid into the United States treasury on the sale and manufacture of spirits, according to the trade circular of New York in 1875, amounted to over $100,000,000. The commonwealth is willing to enjoy all the profits of this traffic, the effect of which is to multiply its victims in almshouses, penitentiaries, lunatic and inebriate asylums, and to fill the drunkards' graves. We hope the State will not long continue to tax the citizens many hundred thousand dollars to multiply cells in jails and prisons, to confine the drunkard, and not be willing to give what may be necessary to restore him to himself, to usefulness, and to his family. It is unquestionably the duty of the State to establish hospitals for the treatment of the sick and insane, and to provide asylums for the protection and cure of the repenting drunkard. The importance of protecting these classes cannot be over-estimated. Persons who are not afflicted with these misfortunes ought willingly to submit to taxation for the relief of those so afflicted. It is the interest and duty of the commonwealth to encourage private charity by State aid. By so doing a large amount of private donations and personal labor from those whose hearts are in the work will be contributed, and thus relieve the State from these responsibilities, and a large amount of cost in the management of these charities.

The Hartford Hospital has returned in caring for the destitute sick of the State, ten dollars for every one received from the State treasury. The same will be true if the State will unite with us in our endeavors to cure the inebriate who is anxious and willing to reform. The State has enacted laws to commit and retain the drunkard in an inebriate asylum within the State. There is yet no asylum within the State to enable us to comply with this law. There is no place where the drunkard can be legally confined for the safety of himself and his friends. They are illegally confined in jails and in station houses, they are permitted to go at large, and become a nuisance to society and an enemy to themselves. They are confined in our insane asylums with no benefit, while they are an injury and a pest to the institution.

In former years the insane were in the same neglected condition as the inebriate is at the present time. In thirty years the inebriate asylum will be as important to the inebriate, as the insane asylum at the present time is to the insane person.

In order to insure the success of this institution, favored with this admirable location, it is only necessary for the legislature to aid those who are willing to give their time and money for the success of this charity. It is justly remarked in the report of the Committee on Humane Institutions, "that to insure the success of the asylum it is important to secure the constant care of those who are willing to give their time and money, with no expectation of reward, for the recovery of the repenting drunkard of the State. They have a right to demand pecuniary assistance from the State, to unite with them in the advancement of this great charity. Help those who help themselves, is a maxim too true to be treated with neglect. The State does not hesitate to license the sale of liquors, for which the towns receive an annual income of over $200,000. Can the State refuse to give a small portion of this money to aid in restoring to society and friends (or at least to make the effort) some of those who are victims of this gain? Can the State add over $200,000 to the treasury of the towns from the blood of its citizens, and refuse to give a small portion of this gain to aid those who are striving to escape from this terrible monster? We would not ask money from the treasury, if we could receive but a small portion of the price which is paid for the privilege of manufacturing the drunkard, that we may endeavor to see him 'clothed and sitting in his right mind.'"

The State of Connecticut is not alone in this labor of love,—there are fifteen inebriate asylums in existence, New York State, Ohio, Minnesota, Maryland, Indiana, the provinces of Ontario and Nova

Scotia, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts, are moving in this cause. A committee was appointed by the English Parliament in 1870, to investigate the subject of inebriety. At the meeting of the British Association held at Edinburgh in August, 1875, the subject of inebriety was ably discussed, and the following resolution was adopted, "That excessive intemperance is in many cases a symptom of a special form of insanity, which requires special treatment, *first* to the recovery of those affected, and *second* to the protection and advantage of them and of society."

There are three distinct classes of individuals in society, who are influenced by this terrible evil that pervades the community.

First, there is one which naturally includes the vicious and corrupt. They seek as companions those who are ever prone to mischief, and drink intoxicants to excite their evil propensities that they may serve the devil with greater zeal. They are lost to all moral obligations, and are ever ready, whether drunk or sober, to engage in every thing that is vile. Persons of this class are filled with moral corruption, but are not drunkards until their system becomes diseased with alcoholic poison. It is almost impossible to cure an inebriate of this condition without a radical change in his moral character.

There are all grades from those described to those persons who are victims of the mildest form of inebriety, the result of vice. These individuals furnish the subjects who fill our station houses, jails, and work-houses, and are the most abandoned class in society.

Second, there is another class who form their habits of inebriety under entirely different circumstances. A person of the best moral and Christian character finds himself enfeebled by excessive labor and anxiety, while engaged in business. He is unable to perform his duties from extreme fatigue and prostration, and imagines he is compelled to resort to stimulants or fail in his efforts.

There are but few men in active business who have not resorted to this expedient in some dark hour of fatigue and prostration. This course is taken with the purest of motives, and no evil would result if used as a medicine, but its frequent repetition poisons the system with alcohol, and that terribly diseased appetite is formed while its victim is unconcious of his own condition, and thinks his indulgence unknown. He has lost his will-power and has become a slave to his desire for strong drink. There are others who resort to stimulants either by the advice of physicians or the result of their own experience to relieve themselves of real or imaginary bodily troubles. The stimulant is taken without thought of evil consequences, and with the best of motives, and is continued until a diseased appetite is excited, and he becomes a victim to what he considers a necessity.

The third class comprises those who are first allured into dissipation by their social and convivial propensities. They have no thought of doing wrong and have no inclination to evil. It is the social glass which brings so much wretchedness and destitution into the bosom of the once happy and prosperous families. This social practice is continued until its victim bears the stamp of drunkenness in every feature. He also labors under the delusion that his habits of inebriety are unknown, and is surprised when his condition is revealed to him by some friend.

The subjects of either of the three classes will more readily yield to these temptations when there is a hereditary predisposition.

We will repeat the three classes to which we have referred :

First. The habitual drunkard, the result of vice.

Second. The habitual drunkard who has formed his habits by repeated indulgence in alcoholic stimulants, in order that he may excite the nervous system into unhealthy action when exhausted by excessive labor. It also includes those who repeatedly resort to stimulants to relieve distress, either real or imaginary.

Third. The habitual drunkard, the result of social and convivial companions.

The great difficulty is, to distinguish between these three classes, for there are all grades of each. There is no difference in the result to the drunkards themselves, to their families, and to society. The individual who drinks from vicious propensity alone, is equally subject to the same disease as he who is impelled by habit. When a man has once contracted an appetite for intoxicants, it becomes a diseased appetite and remains through life. This appetite is dormant unless aroused by the first glass, and then this peculiarly diseased condition takes full possession of its victim. The question is asked how it is possible for inebriates to be retained and controlled in an institution, when they are lost to all moral obligations, and have no fear of God or man ? The government depends on skillful management, and on this hinges the control and cure of the patients.

In reference to this, Dr. L. Congdon, Superintendent of the New York Inebriate Asylum, testifies, "that the beneficial effect which might be expected to result from a judicious classification and skillful management will be more apparent, when I mention the fact that of 300 patients treated in the New York State Inebriate Asylum during the last year, only about seven per cent. persistently violated the rules which forbid any use whatever of liquor, or the going beyond the bounds of the institution without permission. Only one per cent. have subjected themselves to personal criticism on account of ungentlemanly conduct, outside of the matter of drinking. Most of the seven per cent. referred to, were so far morally and physically diseased, that they should have been from the first placed where such violations would have been impossible.'

It is designed to erect at Walnut Hill appropriate buildings that may be enlarged, or increased in number, as future necessity demands. There is to be one receiving building, in which patients, if necessary, are to remain under absolute control until they become familiar with the rules and regulations and fully comprehend their condition. It is designed to have a complete classification, that those who are able to control themselves may not be compelled to endure the restraint which is necessary for those who are lost to reason.

If encouraged by the aid of the Legislature, the institution will strive especially, to restore to friends and society, those who have blasted the hopes of their loved ones, by the deadly allurements of the social glass, and not despair of some benefit to the habitual drunkard, the result of vice.

GEORGE B. HAWLEY,
GURDON W. RUSSELL, } *Ex. Com.*
BENJAMIN N. COMINGS,

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Dr. *The Asylum at Walnut Hill in account with W. L. Matson, Treas.* **Cr.**

1875.			1875.		
May 17,	Paid orders Ex. Com.,	$1,000.00	May 12,	Subscriptions received,	$700.00
20,	" " " "	1,700.00	13,	" "	200.00
24,	" " " "	1,300.00	14,	" "	200.00
June 5,	" " " "	1,011.00	15,	" "	1,000.00
25,	" " " "	200.00	18,	" "	600.00
July 6,	" " " "	1,000.00	19,	" "	800.00
30,	" " " "	513.33	20,	" "	200.00
Sept. 7,	" " " "	1,400.00	22,	" "	200.00
Oct. 9,	" " " "	681.00	June 1,	" "	987.93
"	" " " "	1,000.00	4,	" "	400.00
			16,	" "	400.00
			25,	" "	400.00
			July 2,	" "	400.00
			23,	" "	500.00
			Aug. 17,	Rent,	75.00
				Subscriptions received,	500.00
			19,	" "	100.00
			Sept. 2,	" "	500.00
			18,	" "	400.00
				Rent,	25.00
			Oct. 5,	Subscriptions received,	300.00
				" "	1,000.00
Oct 12,	Balance on hand,	582.50	12,	" "	500.00
		$10,387.93			$10,387.93
			Oct. 12,	Balance on hand,	$582.50

Dr. *W. L. Matson, Treas., in account with the Asylum at Walnut Hill.* **Cr.**

To subscriptions paid,	$10,287.93	By note W. L. Whittemore, paid,	$8,000.00
Rent received,	100.00	Cash,	1,000.00
		Interest on the same,	81.10
		Insurance on buildings,	11.00
		Interest on mortgage, S. Hamilton,	513.33
		By amount paid J. A. Barber,	200.00
		Balance on hand,	582.50
	$10,387.93		$10,387.63
Oct. 12, Balance on hand,	$582.50		

The undersigned has examined the vouchers for the within account, and finds the same correct.

Oct. 13th, 1875. HENRY KENEY, *Auditor.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS

TO THE ASYLUM AT WALNUT HILL.

Wm. G. Allen,	$200
Geo. W. Avery,	200
Leonard H. Bacon,	200
Geo. M. Bartholomew,	200
J. G. Batterson,	200
Charles Beckwith,	200
Henry C. Beckwith,	200
William Boardman,	200
Wm. Shaw Bowen,	200
Jonathan Brace,	200
Leverett Brainard,	200
Morgan G. Bulkeley,	200
Alfred E. Burr,	200
Newton Carter,	200
Julius Catlin,	200
Newton Case,	200
Cheney Brothers,	500
Cooke & Whitmore,	200
Erastus Collins,	200
Wm. R. Cone,	200
G. F. Davis,	200
Rodney Dennis,	200
John B. Eldridge,	200
Edson Fessenden,	200
Wm. Fitch, New Haven,	200
Fred. R. Foster,	200
James P. Foster,	200
Wm. B. Franklin,	200
David Gallup,	200
Geo. S. Gilman,	200
James Goodwin,	200
Charles E. Gross,	200
Wm. J. Hamersley,	25
Samuel Hamilton,	500
Henry P. Haven, New London,	200
Geo. B. Hawley,	200
Hawley, Goodrich & Co.,	200
Wm. A. Healy,	200
James B. Hosmer,	200
E. K. Hunt,	200
Jas. C. Jackson,	200
Henry C. Judd,	200
Geo. C. Jarvis,	$200
Chas. A. Jewell,	200
Henry Keney,	200
Walter Keney,	200
Jacob Knous,	200
James Lockwood,	200
Charles T. Marston,	200
Roland Mather,	200
Wm. L. Matson,	200
Geo. W. Moore,	200
Chas. H. Northam,	200
E. H. Owen,	200
John C. Parsons,	200
Edward H. Perkins,	200
*Geo. C. Perkins,	200
Daniel Phillips,	200
Wm. S. Pierson, Windsor,	200
Gideon L. Platt, Waterbury,	200
Chas. M. Pond,	200
James C. Pratt,	200
Henry A. Redfield,	100
*E. C. Roberts,	200
George Robinson,	200
G. Wells Root,	200
Fred. W. Russell,	200
Gurdon W. Russell,	200
Charles Seymour,	200
A. M. Shew, Middletown,	200
James B. Shultas,	200
Chas. B. Smith,	200
Thomas Smith,	200
Henry P. Stearns,	200
Sykes & Newton,	200
Caleb M. Talcott,	200
Wm. W. Turner,	200
S. S. Ward,	200
*Oswin Welles,	200
James G. Welles,	200
Sam. A. White,	200
Wm. L. Whittemore,	500
Joseph S. Woodruff,	200

CHARTER

INCORPORATING THE CONNECTICUT REFORMATORY HOME.

Resolved by this Assembly: SECTION 1. That Alfred E. Burr, David L. Daggett, Nathaniel Wheeler, Thomas S. Marlor, George B. Hawley, Origen S. Seymour, William Fitch, Gurdon W. Russell, Benjamin N. Comings, Henry B. Harrison, James A. Hovey, Charles A. Lindsley, Charles A. Griswold, Alfred R. Goodrich, Henry P. Haven, Loren P. Waldo, and such other persons as they may hereafter associate with them, be, and they hereby are, constituted a body politic and corporate, by the name of "The Connecticut Reformatory Home," and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, in the courts of this state and elsewhere, may have, use, or change a common seal, and may receive, hold or convey any estate, real or personal, that may be committed to it, or which may be acquired by its prudence or otherwise.

SEC. 2. The object of this incorporation shall be the founding and maintenance of an institution for the treatment, care, custody, cure and reclamation of persons addicted to the intemperate use of narcotics or stimulants, who voluntarily apply to be received for care and treatment, or who shall be committed to its care and custody, by the order of any proper court or other proper authority, under the laws of this state, for treatment, or if such inebriate shall be a minor, by the order of his or her parents or guardians. And said corporation shall have power to receive and retain all inebriates so committed to its care and custody, and to employ them as may be required, in some useful occupation within its building and grounds; and to erect buildings necessary and convenient for the purposes aforesaid.

SEC. 3. The corporation may make such by-laws and appoint such officers and agents as shall be specified in such by-laws, or as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of the corporation: but it shall be provided by the by-laws that the governor, lieut.-governor, and secretary of state shall be ex-officio of the principal officers of the corporation.

SEC. 4. The said corporators shall meet, for the first time, at the call of three of the corporators, to organize this corporation, adopt by-laws, and do whatever else may be necessary and proper under this act.

SEC. 5. The funds, property, and estate which may be granted to or held by said corporation for the uses aforesaid shall, with the income thereof, be exempted from taxation.

SEC. 6. This resolution may be amended, altered, or repealed at the pleasure of the general assembly.

Approved, July 24th, 1874.

RESOLUTION CHANGING NAME.

Resolved by this Assembly: That the name of "The Connecticut Reformatory Home" is hereby changed to that of "The Asylum at Walnut Hill;" and in all public and private acts in which the aforesaid title is used, the latter name be, and is hereby substitued.

Approved, July 22d, 1875.

AN ACT CONCERNING INEBRIATES, DIPSOMANIACS, AND HABITUAL DRUNKARDS.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Section 1. Whenever any person shall have become an habitual drunkard, a dipsomaniac, or so far addicted to the intemperate use of narcotics or stimulants as to have lost the power of self-control, the court of probate for the district in which such person resides, or has a legal domicil, shall, on application of a majority of the selectmen of the town where such person resides or has a legal domicil, or of any relative of such person, make due inquiry, and if it shall find such person to have become an habitual drunkard, or so far addicted to the intemperate use of narcotics or stimulants as to have lost the power of self-control, then said court shall order such person to be taken to some inebriate asylum within this state, for treatment, care and custody, for a term not less than four months, and not more than twelve months, but if said person shall be found to be a dipsomaniac, said term of commitment shall be for the period of three years: *provided, however*, that the court of probate shall not in either case make such order without the certificate of at least two respectable practicing physicians, after a personal examination, made within one week before the time of said application or said commitment, which certificate shall contain the opinion of said physicians that such person has become, as the case may be, a dipsomaniac, an habitual drunkard, or has, by reason of the intemperate use of narcotics or stimulants, lost the power of self-control, and requires the treatment, care, and custody of some inebriate asylum, and shall be subscribed and sworn to by said physicians before an authority empowered to administer oaths.

Sec. 2. Any person committed as a dipsomaniac to any inebriate asylum in this state, under the provisions of this act, may, after one year of treatment in said asylum, be permitted by the managers thereof to go at large on probation and without custody or restraint, temporarily, or for a term of time, when and under such conditions as the managers of said asylum shall judge to be for the best interests of such patient.

Sec. 3. The managers, trustees or directors of any inebriate asylum, established by the laws of this state, may receive any inebriate or dipsomaniac who shall voluntarily, or by the persuasion of others, make application to be received into such asylum, and may retain such inebriate or dipsomaniac for a period of not less than four months, nor more than twelve months; and they shall have over such inebriate or dipsomaniac the same legal power of restraint as is given them by this act, in the case of persons committed directly by any court or other proper authority.

Sec. 4. Whenever any information shall be received by any judge of the supreme or superior courts of this state, that any person is unjustly deprived of his or her liberty, by being confined or restrained in any inebriate asylum of this state, such judge, at his discretion, shall appoint a commission of three persons, who shall hear such evidence as shall be offered touching the case, and without summoning the party before them, shall have one or more private interviews with such person, and shall also make due enquiries of the physician and superintendent having charge of said asylum. Said commission shall, within a reasonable time, make report to said judge, and if, in their opinion, the party is not legally detained, or is fully cured or recovered, said judge shall issue an order for his or her discharge.

Sec. 5. The commission provided for in the fourth section of this act shall not be repeated, in respect to the same party, oftener than once in six months.

Sec. 6. Persons placed in any inebriate asylum, under any of the provisions of this act, may be discharged by the managers in whom the government of the institution is vested, pursuant to such rules and regulations as they may from time to time adopt in relation to patients and the management of the institution.

Sec. 7. The estate of any inebriate or dipsomaniac, received by or committed to any inebriate asylum, shall be liable for his or her support therein; and the costs and expenses of any of the proceedings herein provided for, shall be paid in the manner and by the person or party that the court or judge before whom the case shall be had, shall order and direct, and such court or judge is hereby authorized to issue his execution for such costs accordingly.

Approved, July 25th, 1874.

BY-LAWS

OF THE ASYLUM AT WALNUT HILL.

---

1. Members.

1. Persons contributing for the use of the corporation at any one time the sum of $100, shall be members of said corporation for life.

Persons contributing the sum of $200, shall be directors for life. Those contributing $500, shall be vice-presidents for life.

2. In order the better to carry into effect the object of the corporation, the members thereof shall hold an annual meeting on the 2d Monday of October, at such time and place as the executive committee shall appoint, notice of which shall be given to each member by the Secretary, by letter mailed at least one week before the meeting.

3. The members at the annual meeting shall elect from their own number by ballot, and by a majority of votes given at such election, twelve persons as directors of said corporation. The persons so elected and the life directors, together with the Governor, Lieut. Governor, and Secretary of State, *ex officio*, shall constitute a board of directors.

The directors so elected shall hold their office for one year, and until others are elected in their places. In case of any vacancy in elected directors, the board of directors shall have power to fill such vacancy until the next election.

4. The said board of directors shall annually as soon as may be convenient after the said annual election, choose by ballot from their own number a President, Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer, an Executive Committee of three, and two auditors, who shall hold their office for one year, and until others are elected in their stead.

The Treasurer shall receive all funds and moneys belonging to the institution, and shall give bonds with one or more sureties to the satisfaction of the board of directors.

5. The said board of directors shall have power to manage and conduct all the business of the corporation.

6. Five of the elected directors present shall constitute a quorum.

7. The President, or in his absence the Vice-President, at the request of not less than three members of the corporation, shall call a meeting of the directors, or a special meeting of the corporation, and it shall be the duty of the Secretary or one of the executive committee to notify each director of the time and place of said directors' meeting, and each corporator of the time and place of such meeting of the corporation, by de-

positing a letter in the post-office to his address, at least three days previous to the time of said meeting.

2. Executive Committee.

1. The Executive Committee, with the approval of the board of directors, shall appoint a Superintendent of the institution; they shall oversee the finances, admit and discharge patients, and see that they are provided with such things as are necessary for their comfort and recovery.

2. It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to direct the management in all the affairs of the institution, subject to the approval of the directors.

3. All orders on the Treasurer must be signed by two of the Executive Committee.

4. A meeting of the Executive Committee shall be held at the institution at least twice during each month, and a record of their doings shall be kept in a book which shall be laid before the board at all their meetings. They shall report the condition of the institution to the directors and corporators at their annual meetings.

3. Superintendent.

1. The Superintendent shall take charge of the institution under the direction of the executive Committee.

2. All moneys for the board of patients must be paid to the Superintendent unless otherwise directed by the Executive Committee.

4. Patients.

1. Patients may be received by the Superintendent subject to the approved and control of the Executive Committee at their regular meetings.

The foregoing by-laws may be repealed or amended at any annual meeting of the Corporators by a vote of two-thirds of the members present, provided, that no by-law shall be repeated or amended at such meeting unless notice of the proposed alteration shall have been given in the notification, or warning of said annual meeting.

FORM OF BEQUEST TO THE ASYLUM AT WALNUT HILL.

Item. I give and bequeath to the Asylum at Walnut Hill, in the city of Hartford, the sum of   dollars, to be paid by my executors out of my real or personal estate, as soon as the settlement of my affairs will permit, to the Treasurer of the said Institution for the time being, in trust, to be applied by the Directors thereof to the humane purposes of said Institution.

75 70.58

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

OF THE

ASYLUM AT WALNUT HILL,

TO THE CORPORATORS,

AT THEIR

Annual Meeting, October 9, 1876.

HARTFORD:
PRESS OF THE CASE, LOCKWOOD & BRAINARD COMPANY.
1876.

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

OF THE

ASYLUM AT WALNUT HILL,

TO THE CORPORATORS,

AT THEIR

Annual Meeting, October 9, 1876.

HARTFORD:
PRESS OF THE CASE, LOCKWOOD & BRAINARD COMPANY.
1876.

OFFICERS OF THE ASYLUM.

ALFRED E. BURR, PRESIDENT.
WILLIAM FITCH, VICE-PRESIDENT.
RODNEY DENNIS, SECRETARY.
WM. L. MATSON, TREASURER.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

GEO. B. HAWLEY,
GURDON W. RUSSELL,
BENJAMIN N. COMINGS.

AUDITORS.

HENRY KENEY,
ELIJAH H. OWEN.

DIRECTORS CHOSEN AT THE ANNUAL MEETING, OCT. 9TH, 1876.

ALFRED E. BURR,
GEORGE B. HAWLEY,
ORIGEN S. SEYMOUR,
WILLIAM FITCH,
GURDON W. RUSSELL,
BENJAMIN N. COMINGS,
JAMES A. HOVEY,
CHARLES A. LINDSLEY,
RODNEY DENNIS,
WILLIAM L. MATSON,
HENRY KENEY,
ERASTUS COLLINS.

RICHARD D. HUBBARD, EX-OFFICIO.
FRANCIS B. LOOMIS, "
EDWIN BUCK, "

Vice-Presidents for Life, also Directors for Life, by the Subscription of $500 and Upwards:

SAMUEL HAMILTON,
WILLIAM L. WHITTEMORE,
CHENEY BROTHERS.

Directors for Life by the Subscription of $200 and Upwards.

E. H. OWEN,
JAMES G. WELLES,
G. F. DAVIS,
THOMAS SMITH,
C. H. NORTHAM,
G. WELLS ROOT,
JULIUS CATLIN,
CHAS. B. SMITH,
ERASTUS COLLINS,
E. K. HUNT,
DANIEL PHILLIPS,
CALEB M. TALCOTT,
E. FESSENDEN,
LEONARD H. BACON,
WILLIAM L. MATSON,
WM. R. CONE,
H. C. BECKWITH,
M. G. BULKELEY,
*OSWIN WELLES,
GURDON W. RUSSELL,
JAMES LOCKWOOD,
LEVERETT BRAINARD,
CHAS. E. GROSS,
A. E. BURR,
GEO. M. BARTHOLOMEW,
CHAS. M. POND,
HAWLEY, GOODRICH & CO.,
JOHN B. ELDREDGE,
JAMES GOODWIN,
NEWTON CASE,
F. W. RUSSELL,
DAVID GALLUP,
S. S. WARD,
GEORGE W. MOORE,
*GEO. C. PERKINS,
WM. FITCH,
GEO. C. JARVIS,
JAMES B. HOSMER,
WM. S. PIERSON,
J. S. NILES,
JAMES A. HOVEY,
LORENZO BLACKSTONE,
HOMER BLANCHARD,
LEMUEL HUMPHREY,
LOREN P. WALDO,
JONATHAN B. BUNCE,
GEORGE ROBERTS,
JOHN DEFORREST,
DRAYTON HILLYER,
JAMES B. SHULTAS,
WM. SHAW BOWEN,
CHAS. BECKWITH,
WM. W. TURNER,
WM. G. ALLEN,
HENRY C. JUDD,
CHAS. A. JEWELL,
*NEWTON CARTER,
JACOB KNOUS,
JOHN C. PARSONS,
J. G. BATTERSON,
RODNEY DENNIS,
*E. H. PERKINS,
HENRY KENEY,
WALTER KENEY,
CHARLES T. MARSTON,
W. A. HEALY,
*E. C. ROBERTS,
COOKE & WHITMORE,
SYKES & NEWTON,
JOSEPH S. WOODRUFF,
JAS. C. JACKSON,
GEORGE ROBINSON,
JAS. P. FOSTER,
GEO. B. HAWLEY,
*HENRY P. HAVEN,
S. A. WHITE,
JONATHAN BRACE,
ROLAND MATHER,
CHARLES SEYMOUR,
WILLIAM BOARDMAN,
H. P. STEARNS,
W. B. FRANKLIN,
GEO. W. AVERY,
GIDEON L. PLATT,
A. M. SHEW,
JAMES C. PRATT,
GEO. S. GILMAN,
FRED. R. FOSTER,
A. C. GOODMAN,
HENRY C. ROBINSON,
WM. L. GAGE,
RICHARD D. HUBBARD,
JOSEPH E. CONE,
BENJAMIN DOUGLAS,
J. CAMP,
M. W. A. MUTTER,
FREDERICK WOOD.

---

*Deceased.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

OF THE

ASYLUM AT WALNUT HILL TO THE CORPORATION,

AT THEIR ANNUAL MEETING, HELD OCT. 9, 1876.

There has been subscribed on the books of Walnut Hill, $21,625. Of this sum, $4,600 was subscribed during the past fiscal year. There has been collected from subscriptions $14,987.93, and $6,725 remains uncollected. During the past fiscal year, $5,200 has been collected from subscriptions, and $266.65 has been received from rent of farm. Total receipts during the past fiscal year, $5,466.66. The debt against Walnut Hill has been reduced $4,473.25, which leaves the present debt $7,381. $640.81 has been paid for interest, and $293.85 for current expenses. The entire amount paid on debt, interest, and current expenses during the past fiscal year, is $5,335.83.

GEORGE B. HAWLEY,
GURDON W. RUSSELL, } *Ex. Com.*
BENJAMIN N. COMINGS,

The following petition and resolution was read at the annual meeting of the Members of Walnut Hill, held October 9, 1876, and a vote was unanimously passed, that the said petition and annexed resolution should be printed and presented to the legislature at their January session, 1877.

Over one hundred of our benevolent citizens, from all parts of the State, whose names are appended to this petition, have made themselves life-directors of the Asylum at Walnut Hill, by each paying into the treasury $200 and over, that an effort may be made to cure the drunkard.

The evils of intemperance are too apparent to require consideration. There is no difference of opinion as to the importance of restoring the inebriate, but among those who have not investigated the subject, there is great difference as to the success of inebriate asylums.

Inebriates are divided into two great classes. The first is composed of the habitual drunkard with vicious propensities. This vicious class is very numerous, and they are not subjects for inebriate asylums, for they cannot be cured without a change in their whole moral nature. They fill our poor-houses, work-houses, penitentiaries, and prisons. Intemperance among these is the exciting cause of all kinds of crime. They form that dangerous class which is found in our criminal courts. There are others among our worthy citizens who have developed this terrible disease by repeated indulgence in alcoholic stimulants; some to restore exhausted nature, or relieve real or imaginary distress, while others are allured into dissipation by social and convivial companions. Those who are not influenced by vicious propensities, are alone subjects for inebriate asylums, and on these alone is the percentage of cures estimated.

In the reports of seven inebriate asylums for the year 1875, the lowest estimate of cures was thirty-three per cent., and the highest sixty-two per cent., the latter at Binghamton, N. Y. These accurate statistics indicated this percentage of those who remained cured or temperate after a period of five years or more. The permanent cure of this disorder, like other diseases, is governed by subsequent conditions of feeble health and exposure to exciting causes. Early and sufficiently long continued treatment in a large proportion of cases results in positive, permanent cures. No other affection depending on the brain and nervous system is more curable.

The study of insanity, extending over half a century, conducted by master minds with all the appliances of art and science, has resulted in only about thirty-five per cent. of curable cases.

Inebriety has been but imperfectly studied, and that for a period not exceeding ten years, under great difficulty and prejudices, without appliances of art or science, or settled plans of action, and yet the result of curable cases fully equals that of insanity; an indication of the most practical results, both for the present and future.

In estimating the per cent. of cures we cannot ignore the reports of seven inebriate hospitals which are managed by men of high standing, and who are spending their time, influence, and money to advance this cause. This testimony cannot be rejected because persons of little or no experience on this subject imagine that these facts do not correspond with their own observation.

What more encouragement can the community, or the legislature, have to stimulate them in their efforts or acts to establish the Asylum at Walnut Hill?

The public has been generous to Walnut Hill, and are willing to subscribe $25,000 towards the means necessary to establish a hospital for the cure of the drunkard.

A farm of forty acres in the vicinity of Hartford, has been purchased for $21,000, and it is now waiting for buildings to commence the treatment of inebriates. Several wills which amount to $40,000 are already made in its behalf, the income of which will be given to support at the Asylum the poor. Not, let it be remembered, for the rich who are victims to strong drink. They will be at the charges of those who will gladly pay for the privilege of shielding their friends; but for the poor, and especially for a class of poor who may have no place in the public regard. The poor men whose daily labors or talents are needed for the support of their families, when disabled by the love of intoxicants, not only degrade and impoverish themselves, and make their families to suffer, but often throw a heavy burden on the towns, by necessitating public provisions for their families. These are the ones, the poor men thus circumstanced, for whom Walnut Hill provides a needful refuge and restraint.

No inebriate hospital has ever been organized under more favorable circumstances. To commence and sustain this work successfully, to carry out the principles which have guided us in our efforts, to secure and realize the amount which has been so generously bestowed, to redeem our own pledge to contributors, and receive all the advantages arising from the coöperation of so many benevolent citizens who are engaged in this labor, it is of the highest importance that the State should unite with us to accomplish so desirable an object.

This charity is too comprehensive to be developed by private effort alone. The interest which has been exhibited in this cause should be encouraged by State aid. This charity must go forward and its success demonstrated, for by so doing we not only secure large contributions already offered, but success will stimulate the benevolent to make future legacies and bequests to the Asylum at Walnut Hill.

It is often said that the condition of the inebriate at the present time, has the same relation to their future, as the treatment of the insane fifty years since had to their treatment at the present.

To illustrate this, I will quote from Pinel, who found that, "the insane, the vicious, and the criminal, were mingled together and treated alike; wretched beings covered with dirt were seen crouched down in the narrow, cold, and dark cells, where scarcely a ray of light found way, and where there was neither table, or chair, or bench to sit upon, but only a straw bed, very rarely renewed. The attendants of these unhappy lunatics were malefactors who were selected, not for any of the gentler virtues, from the prison. The patients were loaded with chains, and defenceless against the brutality of their keepers; and the building resounded, night and day, with cries; and the clanking of chains and fetters." There is abundant proof to sustain these statements.

This great change in the condition of the insane is familiar to all.

The drunkard at the present day is treated with nearly the same neglect. He is ridiculed and despised by friend and foe. He does not receive the pity and sympathy which his condition demands. He is regarded as his own murderer, and is believed to have the power to control his own acts. He is told by his friends that he must restrain his appetite, when he has lost all power of self-control. He is unjustly placed in work-houses, penetentiaries, and prisons, as a punishment and discipline, with no benefit, but a curse to himself. He is confined in insane asylums, which is demoralizing to himself and a pest* to the institution. He is regarded as an outcast and beyond all hope of recovery. All his surroundings tend to drive him to the grog-shop for relief, and no helping hand is extended to raise him from his terrible condition. There is not a place in the state where he can receive care, and treatment, although the state has enacted laws to commit and retain him in an inebriate asylum within the state.

In fifty years from now there will be inebriate asylums in each state, with every means to restore this unhappy class to health, and favored with many resources and appliances unknown at the present day. It will then be as absurd to doubt the skill to restore inebriates, as at the present time to question the curability of the insane.

---

* At the annual meeting of the Superintendents of Asylums for the Insane in United States and Canada, held May 21st, 1875, it was unanimously voted, that the drunkard should not be admitted for treatment, into asylums for insane; but every state should be provided with hospitals for the inebriate. A similar resolution was passed the year following by the same society.

It is the true policy of the state to encourage private corporations, organized for public charities, by grants of money as their necessities may require. To illustrate this, the hospital at New Haven, organized in 1827 on the same general principle which we here propose, has received from the State Legislature in various appropriations $70,000, and the Hartford Hospital, organized in 1859 upon this same plan, has received at different times $50,000 from state appropriation. It has also received from its commencement $402,704 in contributions from private individuals. This amount and the $50,000 from the state does not include the annual state appropriations ; nor the private donations for indigent individuals supported at the hospital. These amounts are included in buildings and grounds, which have cost $213,495, and in the fund of over $215,000, the income of which is expended for the support of the poor of the state. In addition to this no compensation is given to the physicians, who spend their time in caring for the sick in the hospital or to the directors, or to any who are connected with its general management. Five thousand five hundred and three persons have received benefits from this institution. These hospitals have returned to the state, in caring for its poor, three times the amount they have received from the legislature. The state may well be proud of these two charities, which have been so judiciously managed by private individuals, and so bountifully supplied with charitable donations.

We earnestly wish that the legislature would add to this list the Asylum at Walnut Hill.

These hospitals would never have thus existed, if the state had not aided them in their infancy.

Walnut Hill, in which so many thousands are most deeply interested, will not succeed, nor the benevolent principles be carried out, on which this charity is founded, nor the poor inebriate of the state be benefited, in whose behalf alone this generous movement has been stimulated, unless the state extends her helping hand to aid, encourage, and secure these efforts in behalf of the destitute drunkard of Connecticut. It is for the highest interest of the state to co-operate in this work, not only on the principle of humanity, but the state will be relieved from providing in various ways for those who are benefited, or cured, through the influence of this institution.

Walnut Hill is mostly under the control of the same individuals who have been active in the management of these hospitals. It is governed by the same principles, and with State aid will, in the future, be equally prosperous.

All charities supported exclusively by the State, and under State control, are limited in their usefulness. Institutions thus organized are more liable to fluctuations in their management, because their appointments are subject to constant political changes. Persons holding these appointments are not always selected from the class who have a love for the cause, but from those who have some political influence. Persons so situated will not be likely to take large and comprehensive views of future improvements. They can make no plans to accomplish certain great ends by following those principles which would result in the highest good to the institution. The uncertainty of their continuance in office renders it more necessary that all their plans and methods of management should have reference to the present and seldom include the future. Private corporations for public charities tend to make them superior to State institutions, because their management is more permanent, and their efforts more united in purpose and plan, and the value of their work can be arranged for the present with reference to the future.

All private institutions should be governed by the same general laws, leaving their management in the hands of private corporations. It is the duty, and should be the privilege of the State to aid all corporations who work for the benefit of such of its citizens as may, by indigence, misfortune, or illness, become public burdens, and, if left unrelieved, may possibly become dangerous. He who has no other protector, may demand protection of the State.

In advocating the treatment of inebriates who require medical discipline, we do not wish to be judged as shielding the drunkard from blame; but we feel sure that the moment this class of unfortunates is ranked with the sick and unsound, by making them the subjects of public care, that moment the evils of drunkenness will begin to be lessened.

When the victims of strong drink are known to be subject to hygienic condition, and are placed in buildings institutional in character—then a stigma will be placed upon drunkenness, which will not make it loathsome, but will greatly discourage this habit. By this means, the pitiable loss of soundness of those who are under medical care and treatment will be demonstrated.

Resolved by this Assembly: That the comptroller of public accounts be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to draw an order upon the treasurer of this State in favor of the person who, for the time being, shall act as treasurer of the Asylum at Walnut Hill, for the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, whenever the treasurer of said Walnut Hill shall exhibit to said comptroller satisfactory evidence that the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars has been actually subscribed, by responsible private individuals, for the purpose of establishing said Asylum, and, whenever satisfactory obligations have been given to the treasurer of this State, that said Walnut Hill shall at all times be open to receive, upon equal terms, hospital patients from all parts of the State.

* * *

MEMBERS.

Wm. G. Allen	$200
Geo. W. Avery	200
Leonard H. Bacon	200
Jesse G. Baldwin, Middletown	50
Geo. M. Bartholomew	200
J. G. Batterson	200
Charles Beckwith	200
Henry C. Beckwith	200
Lorenzo Blackstone, Norwich	200
Homer Blanchard	200
T. J. Boardman	100
William Boardman	200
Wm. Shaw Bowen	200
Jonathan Brace	200
Leverett Brainard	200
Morgan G. Bulkeley	200
Jonathan B. Bunce	200
Alfred E. Burr	200
J. Camp, Middletown	200
*Newton Carter	200
Julius Catlin	200
Newton Case	200
Cheney Brothers	500
Cooke & Whitmore	200
Erastus Collins	200
Joseph R. Cone	200
Wm. R. Cone	200
G. F. Davis	200
Benjamin DeForest, Watert'n	200
John DeForest, Watertown	200
Rodney Dennis	200
Benjamin Douglas, Middlet'n	200
John B. Eldridge	$200
Edson Fessenden	200
Wm. Fitch, New Haven	200
Fred. R. Foster	200
James P. Foster	200
Wm. B. Franklin	200
Wm. L. Gage	200
David Gallup	200
Geo. S. Gilman	200
A. C. Goodman	200
James Goodwin	200
Charles E. Gross	200
Wm. J. Hamersley	25
Samuel Hamilton	500
*Henry P. Haven, New London	200
Geo. B. Hawley	200
Hawley, Goodrich & Co.	200
Wm. A. Healy	200
Drayton Hillyer	200
James B. Hosmer	200
James A. Hovey, Norwich	200
Richard D. Hubbard	200
E. K. Hunt	200
Lemuel Humphrey	200
Jas. C. Jackson	200
Henry C. Judd	200
Geo. C. Jarvis	200
Chas. A. Jewell	200
Henry Keney	200
Walter Keney	200
Jacob Knous	200
James Lockwood	200

Charles T. Marston,	$200
Roland Mather,	200
Wm. L. Matson,	200
Geo. W. Moore,	200
M. W. A. Mutter, Middletown,	200
J. S. Niles,	200
Chas. H. Northam,	200
H. H. Osgood, Norwich,	25
E. H. Owen,	200
John C. Parsons,	200
*Edward H. Perkins,	200
*Geo. C. Perkins,	200
Daniel Phillips,	200
Wm. S. Pierson, Windsor,	200
Gideon L. Platt, Waterbury,	200
Chas. M. Pond,	200
James C. Pratt,	200
Henry A. Redfield,	100
*E. C. Roberts,	200
George Roberts,	200
George Robinson,	200
Henry C. Robinson,	200
G. Wells Root,	$200
Fred. W. Russell,	200
Gurdon W. Russell,	200
Charles Seymour,	200
A. M. Shew, Middletown,	200
James B. Shultas,	200
George F. Slater, Norwich,	200
Chas. B. Smith,	200
Thomas Smith,	200
Henry P. Stearns,	200
Edward Sterling, Bridgeport,	25
Sykes & Newton,	200
Caleb M. Talcott,	200
Wm. W. Turner,	200
Loren P. Waldo,	200
S. S. Ward,	200
*Oswin Welles,	200
James G. Welles,	200
Sam. A. White,	200
Wm. L. Whittemore,	500
Frederick Wood, Bridgeport,	200
Joseph S. Woodruff,	200

---

* Deceased.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Dr. **W. L. Matson**, *Treasurer in account with*
Asylum at Walnut Hill. **Cr.**

1875.			1875.		
Oct. 12,	To cash on hand,	$ 582.50	Oct. 21,	Paid order of Ex. Com.,	1,000.00
16,	Rent,	25.00	Dec. 1,	" " "	24.85
20,	Subscriptions received,	400.00	2,	" " "	26.63
21,	" "	200.00		" " "	50.00
Nov. 22,	" "	200.00	21,	" " "	1,100.00
	Rent,	25.00	1876.		
Dec. 7,	Subscriptions received,	425.00	Jan. 6,	" " "	63.40
14,	" "	400.00	Feb. 21,	" " "	138.85
16,	" "	100.00	29,	" " "	50.00
17,	Rent,	25.00	Mch. 27,	" " "	297.34
23,	Subscriptions received,	200.00		" " "	1,269.00
1876.			July 28,	" " "	3.50
Jan. 5,	" "	200.00		" " "	1,263.58
Feb. 19,	Rent,	25.00	Sept. 11,	" " "	55.43
21,	"	25.00	12,	" " "	16.25
	Subscription received,	200.00			
24,	" "	300.00			
Mch. 4,	" "	200.00			
16,	" "	400.00			
20,	Rent,	25.00			
23,	Subscription received,	200.00			
Apr. 21,	Rent,	25.00			
28,	Subscription received,	200.00			
May 23,	" "	100.00			
24,	Rent,	35.00			
27,	Subscriptions received,	225.00			
June 17,	Rent,	22.96			
22,	Subscription received,	100.00			
July 18,	" "	300.00			
	Rent,	33.35			
26,	Subscription received,	200.00	Oct. 9,	Balance on hand,	$289.98
Aug. 3,	" "	50.00			
Sept. 9,	" "	200.00			
		$5,648.81			$5,648.81
1876.					
Oct. 9,	To cash on hand,	289.98			

The undersigned have examined the above account, and the vouchers therefor, and find the same to be correct.

Hartford, October 9, 1876.

HENRY KENEY, } *Auditors.*
E. H. OWEN, }

CHARTER

INCORPORATING THE CONNECTICUT REFORMATORY HOME.

Resolved by this Assembly: Section 1. That Alfred E. Burr, David L. Daggett, Nathaniel Wheeler, Thomas S. Marlor, George B. Hawley, Origen S. Seymour, William Fitch, Gurdon W. Russell, Benjamin N. Comings, Henry B. Harrison, James A. Hovey, Charles A. Lindsley, Charles A. Griswold, Alfred R. Goodrich, Henry P. Haven, Loren P. Waldo, and such other persons as they may hereafter associate with them, be, and they hereby are, constituted a body politic and corporate, by the name of "The Connecticut Reformatory Home," and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, in the courts of this State and elsewhere, may have, use, or change a common seal, and may receive, hold or convey any estate, real or personal that may be committed to it, or which may be acquired by its prudence or otherwise.

Sec. 2. The object of this incorporation shall be the founding and maintenance of an institution for the treatment, care, custody, cure, and reclamation of persons addicted to the intemperate use of narcotics or stimulants, who voluntarily apply to be received for care and treatment, or who shall be committed to its care and custody, by the order of any proper court or other proper authority, under the laws of this State, for treatment, or if such inebriate shall be a minor, by the order of his or her parents or guardians. And said corporation shall have power to receive and retain all inebriates so committed to its care and custody, and to employ them as may be required, in some useful occupation within its building and grounds; and to erect buildings necessary and convenient for the purposes aforesaid.

Sec. 3. The corporation may make such by-laws and appoint such officers and agents as shall be specified in such by-laws, or as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of the corporation; but it shall be provided by the by-laws that the governor, lieutenant-governor, and secretary of state shall be ex-officio of the principal officers of the corporation.

Sec. 4. The said corporators shall meet, for the first time, at the call of three of the corporators, to organize this corporation, adopt by-laws, and do whatever else may be necessary and proper under this act.

Sec. 5. The funds, property, and estate which may be granted to or held by said corporation for the uses aforesaid shall, with the income thereof, be exempted from taxation.

Sec. 6. This resolution may be amended, altered, or repealed at the pleasure of the general assembly.

Approved, July 24, 1874.

RESOLUTION CHANGING NAME.

Resolved by this Assembly: That the name of "The Connecticut Reformatory Home" is hereby changed to that of "The Asylum at Walnut Hill;" and in all public and private acts in which the aforesaid title is used, the latter name be, and is hereby substituted.

Approved, July 22, 1875.

AN ACT CONCERNING INEBRIATES, DIPSOMANIACS, AND HABITUAL DRUNKARDS.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. Whenever any person shall have become an habitual drunkard, a dipsomaniac, or so far addicted to the intemperate use of narcotics or stimulants as to have lost the power of self-control, the court of probate for the district in which such person resides, or has a legal domicil, shall, on application of a majority of the selectmen of the town where such person resides or has a legal domicil, or of any relative of such person, make due inquiry, and if it shall find such person to have become an habitual drunkard, or so far addicted to the intemperate use of narcotics or stimulants as to have lost the power of self control, then said court shall order such person to be taken to some inebriate asylum within this state, for treatment, care, and custody, for a term not less than four months, and not more than twelve months, but if said person shall be found to be a dipsomaniac, said term of commitment shall be for the period of three years: *provided, however*, that the court of probate shall not in either case make such order without the certificate of at least two respectable practicing physicians, after a personal examination, made within one week before the time of said application or said commitment, which certificate shall contain the opinion of said physicians that such person has become, as the case may be, a dipsomaniac, an habitual drunkard, or has, by reason of the intemperate use of narcotics or stimulants, lost the power of self-control, and requires the treatment, care, and custody of some inebriate asylum, and shall be subscribed and sworn to by said physicians before an authority empowered to administer oaths.

SEC. 2. Any person committed as a dipsomaniac to any inebriate asylum in this state, under the provisions of this act, may, after one year of treatment in said asylum, be permitted by the managers thereof to go at large on probation and without custody or restraint, temporarily, or for a term of time, when and under such conditions as the managers of said asylum shall judge to be for the best interests of such patient.

SEC. 3. The managers, trustees, or directors of any inebriate asylum, established by the laws of this state, may receive any inebriate or dipsomaniac who shall voluntarily, or by the persuasion of others, make application to be received into such asylum, and may retain such inebriate or dipsomaniac for a period of not less than four months, nor more than twelve months; and they shall have over such inebriate or dipsomaniac the same legal power of restraint as is given them by this act, in the case of persons committed directly by any court or other proper authority.

SEC. 4. Whenever any information shall be received by any judge of the supreme or superior courts of this state, that any person is unjustly deprived of his or her liberty, by being confined or restrained in any inebriate asylum of this state, such judge, at his discretion, shall appoint a commission of three persons, who shall hear such evidence as shall be offered touching the case, and without summoning the party before them, shall have one or more private interviews with such person, and shall also make due enquiries of the physician and superintendent having charge of said asylum. Said commission shall, within a reasonable time, make report to said judge, and if, in their opinion, the party is not legally detained, or is fully cured or recovered, said judge shall issue an order for his or her discharge.

Sec. 5. The commission provided for in the fourth section of this act shall not be repeated, in respect to the same party, oftener than once in six months.

Sec. 6. Persons placed in any inebriate asylum, under any of the provisions of this act, may be discharged by the managers in whom the government of the institution is vested, pursuant to such rules and regulations as they may from time to time adopt in relation to patients and the management of the institution.

Sec. 7. The estate of any inebriate or dipsomaniac, received by or committed to any inebriate asylum, shall be liable for his or her support therein; and the costs and expenses of any of the proceedings herein provided for, shall be paid in the manner and by the person or party that the court or judge before whom the case shall be had, shall order and direct, and such court or judge is hereby authorized to issue his execution for such costs accordingly.

Approved, July 25th, 1874.

The following Resolutions were passed by the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane, at their twenty-ninth annual meeting, held in the city of Auburn, N. Y., May 18, 1875:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane, it is the duty of each of the United States, and of each of the Provinces of the Dominion, to establish and maintain a State or public institution for the custody and treatment of inebriates, on substantially the same footing in respect to organization and support, as that upon which the generality of State and Provincial institutions for the insane are organized and supported.

Resolved, That as, in the opinion of this Association, any system of management of institutions for inebriates, under which the duration of the residence of their inmates, and the character of the treatment to which they are subjected, is voluntary on their part, must in most cases prove entirely futile, if not worse than useless. There should be in every State and Province such positive constitutional provisions and statutory enactments as will in every case of presumed inebriety secure a careful inquisition into the question of drunkenness and fitness for the restraint and treatment of an institution for inebriates, and such a manner and length of restraint as will render total abstinence from alcoholic or other hurtful stimulants, during such treatment, absolutely certain, and present the best prospects of cure or reform, of which each case is susceptible.

Resolved, Further, that the treatment in institutions for the insane, of dipsomaniacs or persons whose only obvious mental disorder is the excessive use of alcoholic or other stimulants, and the immediate effects of such excess, is exceedingly prejudicial to the welfare of those inmates for whose benefit such institutions are established and maintained, and should be discontinued just as soon as other separate provision can be made for the inebriates.

FORM OF BEQUEST TO THE ASYLUM AT WALNUT HILL.

Item. I give and bequeath to the Asylum at Walnut Hill, in the city of Hartford, the sum of   dollars, to be paid by my executors out of my real or personal estate, as soon as the settlement of my affairs will permit, to the Treasurer of the said Institution for the time being, in trust, to be applied by the Directors thereof to the humane purposes of said Institution.

Some in works

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

OF THE

ASYLUM AT WALNUT HILL,

HARTFORD, CONN.,

AT THEIR

ANNUAL MEETING, OCTOBER 8, 1877,

ALSO

PETITION TO THE LEGISLATURE.

HARTFORD:
PRESS OF THE CASE, LOCKWOOD & BRAINARD CO.
1877.

CIRCULAR TO THE PROFESSION.

WALNUT HILL.

AN ASYLUM HOME FOR THE TREATMENT OF INEBRIATES AND OPIUM CASES.

This Asylum is the only one in the country with legal power to control patients, and means to prevent relapses while under treatment. Experience indicates that all patients who come to these institutions and earnestly work with the physician, are restored, or more or less benefited by treatment.

The methods of treatment will have reference to both the physical and mental condition of the patient, and while restoring the debilitated nervous system, appeal to the higher spiritual manhood, and seek to build up their entire nature, returning them again to society and usefulness.

Rest, building up diseased organism, and mental diversion, are the immediate objects sought.

To accomplish the first, the house is pleasantly located, with elegant rooms, a superior table, and all the comforts of a quiet, suburban home, and perfect regularity of all the surroundings. To fulfill the second, Baths, Electricity, and such remedial measures as experience and the necessities of each case demand, with careful attention to the hygiene and habits of the patient. To attain the last, a large Library of books, magazines, and periodicals, billiard-tables, a work-shop, together with three evenings a week devoted to lectures, concerts, and entertainments, and frequent drives about the city, with an attendant, &c., are provided free for patients.

This is not a boarding-house or hospital, but an asylum home, where all the appliances of science and art, combined with experience, in the midst of a pleasant home, shall make recovery more or less permanent. All cases will be under the direct personal care of the physician, and no one will be received for less time than four months.

Applications for admission and terms, also all letters of inquiry, should be addressed,

T. D. CROTHERS, M. D., *Superintendent*,
WALNUT HILL,
HARTFORD, CONN.

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

OF THE

ASYLUM AT WALNUT HILL,

HARTFORD, CONN.,

AT THEIR

ANNUAL MEETING, OCTOBER 8, 1877,

ALSO

PETITION TO THE LEGISLATURE.

HARTFORD:
PRESS OF THE CASE, LOCKWOOD & BRAINARD CO.
1877.

OFFICERS OF WALNUT HILL.

ALFRED E. BURR, President.
JAMES A. HOVEY, Vice-President.
RODNEY DENNIS, Secretary.
WM. L. MATSON, Treasurer.

Executive Committee.

GEO. B. HAWLEY,
GURDON W. RUSSELL,
BENJAMIN N. COMINGS.

Auditors.

HENRY KENEY,
ELIJAH H. OWEN.

Directors chosen at the Annual Meeting, Oct. 8, 1877.

ALFRED E. BURR,
GEORGE B. HAWLEY,
GURDON W. RUSSELL,
BENJAMIN N. COMINGS,
CHARLES A. LINDSLEY,
RODNEY DENNIS,
WILLIAM L. MATSON,
HENRY KENEY,
WILLIAM R. CONE,
E. H. OWEN,
FREDERICK R. FOSTER,
JONATHAN B. BUNCE.

RICHARD D. HUBBARD, Ex-officio.
FRANCIS B. LOOMIS, "
EDWIN BUCK, "

Superintendent and Physician.

T. D. CROTHERS, M. D.

Board of Medical Visitors.

GIDEON L. PLATT, M. D.,	Waterbury, Conn.
A. M. SHEW, M. D.,	Middletown, "
H. M. KNIGHT, M. D.,	Lakeville, "
J. C. JACKSON, M. D.,	Hartford, "
C. A. LINDSLEY, M. D.,	New Haven, "
HENRY P. STEARNS, M. D.,	Hartford, "

Vice-Presidents for Life, also Directors for Life, by the Subscription of $500 and Upwards:

SAMUEL HAMILTON,
WILLIAM L. WHITTEMORE,
CHENEY BROTHERS.

Directors for Life by the Subscription of $200 and Upwards.

WM. G. ALLEN,
GEO. W. AVERY,
LEONARD H. BACON,
GEO. M. BARTHOLOMEW,
J. G. BATTERSON,
CHARLES BECKWITH,
HENRY C. BECKWITH,
WM. D. BISHOP,
LORENZO BLACKSTONE,
HOMER BLANCHARD,
WILLIAM BOARDMAN,
*JONATHAN BRACE,
LEVERETT BRAINARD,
MORGAN G. BULKELEY,
JONATHAN B. BUNCE,
ALFRED E. BURR,
J. N. CAMP,
*NEWTON CARTER,
JULIUS CATLIN,
NEWTON CASE,
COOKE & WHITMORE,
ERASTUS COLLINS,
BENJAMIN N. COMINGS,
JOSEPH R. CONE,
WM. R. CONE,
G. F. DAVIS,
BENJAMIN DeFOREST,
JOHN DeFOREST,
RODNEY DENNIS,
BENJAMIN DOUGLAS,
JOHN B. ELDRIDGE,
R. S. FELLOWES,
EDSON FESSENDEN,
*WM. FITCH,
FRED. R. FOSTER,
JAMES P. FOSTER,
WM. B. FRANKLIN,
WM. L. GAGE,
DAVID GALLUP,
GEO. S. GILMAN,
A. C. GOODMAN,
JAMES GOODWIN,
CHARLES E. GROSS,
*HENRY P. HAVEN,
GEO. B. HAWLEY,
HAWLEY, GOODRICH & CO.,
WM. A. HEALY,
DRAYTON HILLYER,
JAMES B. HOSMER,
JAMES A. HOVEY,
RICHARD D. HUBBARD,
E. K. HUNT,
LEMUEL HUMPHREY,
JAS. C. JACKSON,
HENRY C. JUDD,
GEO. C. JARVIS,
CHAS. A. JEWELL,
HENRY KENEY,
WALTER KENEY,
JACOB KNOUS,
JAMES LOCKWOOD,
CHAS. A. LINDSLEY,
BURTON MALLORY,
CHARLES T. MARSTON,
ROLAND MATHER,
WM. L. MATSON,
GEO. W. MOORE,
*Mrs. M. W. A. MUTTER,
J. S. NILES,
CHAS. H. NORTHAM,
E. H. OWEN,
JOHN C. PARSONS,
*EDWARD H. PERKINS,
*GEO. C. PERKINS,
WM. S. PIERSON,
GIDEON L. PLATT,
CHAS. M. POND,
JAMES C. PRATT,
E. M. REED,
ROBBINS & WINSHIP,
*E. C. ROBERTS,
GEORGE ROBERTS,
GEORGE ROBINSON,
HENRY C. ROBINSON,
G. WELLS ROOT,
FRED. W. RUSSELL,
GURDON W. RUSSELL,
CHARLES SEYMOUR,
A. M. SHEW,
JAMES B. SHULTAS,
GEORGE F. SLATER,
CHARLES B. SMITH,
THOMAS SMITH,
HENRY P. STEARNS,
SYKES & NEWTON,
CALEB M. TALCOTT,
WM. W. TURNER,
LOREN P. WALDO,
S. S. WARD,
H. M. WELCH,
*OSWIN WELLES,
JAMES G. WELLES,
NATHANIEL WHEELER,
SAM. A. WHITE,
*FREDERICK WOOD.

---

* Deceased.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

OF THE

ASYLUM AT WALNUT HILL TO THE CORPORATION,

AT THEIR ANNUAL MEETING, HELD OCT. 8, 1877.

During the last fiscal year there were received from subscriptions for Walnut Hill $2,250, and $400 for rent of farm. The debt at the present time is $6,519. Paid on the indebtedness $762, and $486.24 for interest. For printing and sundries, $252.25. For repairs of the barn on the farm, $170; insurance, $15. $1,102 was paid for a portion of the bills rendered for furnishing and repairing the house on Woodland street, preparatory to opening the institution for the reception of patients. As the institution has no funds, it will be necessary during the coming year to depend upon the income from board of patients and the charity of the public to pay current expenses.

During the last fiscal year $1,925 was subscribed on the books of the institution. There is an urgent demand that some arrangement should be made by which the drunkard can receive the benefits of this institution. At a meeting of the directors held August 2, 1877, it was resolved to hire a suitable building and furnish the same for the reception of patients.

Dr. T. D. Crothers, of Albany, New York, was appointed physician and superintendent. The doctor has had the experience of many years in this branch of his profession, and is thoroughly versed in the care and treatment of this class.

As there were no accommodations for patients on the site purchased, a large and commodious building, well arranged for the purpose, was hired for the time being, in the city of Hartford, and opened for patients October 1, 1877.

Here a limited number of patients will be received under the direct personal supervision of the physician, and every facility furnished to make their recovery permanent. There is a large class of inebriates in Connecticut, naturally kind and talented, who have unconsciously formed this terribly diseased appetite. They have lost all power of self-control, and become slaves to strong drink. Most of this class are destitute of pecuniary means, and many are abandoned by friends. This is the class for which Walnut Hill is soliciting aid, and endeavoring to see " clothed and sitting in their right minds." We urgently desire that the legislature and benevolent citizens will not compel us to refuse patients on account of their pecuniary inability to pay their board. The institution is destitute of funds to provide for those inebriates who are anxious to escape from their surroundings, and to place themselves where they can have a chance for recovery, but have no friends or money to pay for their care and treatment in the asylum. We are anxious to aid without discrimination those who need assistance. It is our desire to so manage the institution, that we not only merit the approval of our donors, but we trust to demonstrate to the public that the drunkard can be cured.

GEORGE B. HAWLEY,
GURDON W. RUSSELL,
BENJAMIN N. COMINGS,
Executive Committee.

PETITION TO THE LEGISLATURE OF CONNECTICUT.

At the annual meeting of the members of the Asylum at Walnut Hill, held Oct. 8, 1877, it was unanimously voted, to respectfully call the attention of the legislature at their annual session, 1878, to the following petition and accompanying resolution:

In 1873 a committee was appointed by the legislature, to report the necessity and expediency of establishing an inebriate asylum in the state. This committee thought it not judicious to place an institution of this character under the control of the legislature, but recommended that a charter be granted, and the institution be sustained by private charity and state appropriation. With this understanding, in 1874 the charter of Walnut Hill was received, and laws were enacted, by which the drunkard can be confined in an inebriate asylum within the state. $20,000 was subscribed by citizens to further the project, and to fulfill their part of this obligation. Forty acres of land most eligibly situated were purchased for the site. From want of means to erect suitable accommodations, a building was hired, and the institution opened to receive patients, with full confidence that these efforts, encouraged by legislative acts, will be sustained by a generous public, and the general assembly will perform their part of the obligation, for the following reasons:

First. *That the drunkard can be cured.*

Second. *That inebriate asylums have proved themselves to be a blessing to the intemperate, and a relief to community.*

Third. *That inebriate asylums lessen the number of patients in insane asylums.*

First. The truth of these statements will be proved by quoting the testimony of eminent men, who have had large opportunities for forming their opinion on this subject, and are distinguished in this branch of their profession.

We quote from Dr. Dodge, former Superintendent of the New York State Inebriate Asylum: "To secure all the benefits to be derived from medical treatment, we should have institutions for the reception of inebriates, where total abstinence can be rigidly but judiciously enforced for a sufficient length of time to test the curative powers of absolute restraint from all intoxicating drinks.

When the craving for stimulants is irresistible, it is useless to make an attempt to reclaim and cure the drunkard, unless the detention is compulsory, and there is complete restraint from all spirituous or alcoholic stimulants. All inebriate institutions should be public, founded and conducted by the state or corporations. Laws should be enacted which would provide for the detention of even voluntary patients, a proper period of time. Such a law would give authority to compel total abstinence during the entire course of treatment. For different classes of inebriates separate and distinct asylums should be provided. One for those who are able, or partially able, to pay for board and care, and who have healthy and temperate parents, are educated, but does not include those naturally vicious and corrupt. A large proportion of this class can be cured in an asylum."

The Board of Public Charities of Pennsylvania declares that "The inebriate needs an appropriate method of restraint, attendance, and treatment just as certainly as do the insane."

Dr. Thomas S. Kirkbride, Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, says that "the drunkard obviously cannot do anything without help, and without restraint it is impossible to effect a cure."

Dr. John Waddell, Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum, St. Johns, New Brunswick, testifies: "After much observation I am constrained to say that nothing short of legal restraint in institutions for the treatment of inebriates will fully answer the end."

Dr. Austin Flint, N. Y., in speaking of the inebriate, says: "The successful management is rarely practicable except by means of institutions in which the patient is under the same restrictions as in insane asylums."

The eminent Dr. Willard Parker, of New York, long familiar with this subject, testifies that "inebriety is curable, that the depraved appetite is overcome, as the diseased condition on which it depends is removed, and in many cases the cure is radical and permanent."

Dr. Samuel Woodward, of Mass. Insane Hospital, in 1833 declares that "inebriety is curable, and a large proportion of all the intemperate in a well-conducted asylum would be radically cured, and return to society in full health and vigor."

Dr. N. S. Davis, of Chicago, an eminent physician, remarks that "the victims of alcoholic disease placed under legal restraint, in proper asylums, with medication, will effectually remove the disease and morbid appetite."

In England, in 1872, a select committee of the House of Commons was appointed to consider the best plan for the control and management of habitual drunkards. We quote the testimony of eminent gentlemen which was given before this committee.

Dr. Forbes Winslow, a distinguished physician of England, who has had a long acquaintance of thirty years with insanity and intemperance, states that "inebriate institutions are the crying wants of the age. If we can deal with these cases in the early stage, we can check and control them. This morbid desire for stimulants can be cured in many cases. If establishments were organized for persons addicted to habits of intemperance, hundreds would avail themselves of these institutions, and voluntarily surrender themselves to control and treatment."

Dr. James Crichton Brown, Superintendent of West Riding Asylum at Wakefield, England, says: "I believe inebriate institutions afford the only chance of curing or benefiting drunkenness."

Dr. Arthur Mitchel, Commissioner of Lunacy for Scotland, testified that "he strongly favored the special treatment of inebriates in buildings erected for that purpose, first, for the cure of the drunkard, and second, for the comfort and wellbeing of society. There are well-attested cures of inebriates; the less confirmed the more curable."

Dr. Francis E. Anstie, a noted author and physician, London, remarks: "There is very little chance except forced abstinence, tonics, nutritive treatment, and the regulation of the diet. I have no doubt that inebriates may be reclaimed in asylums, and restored to a useful active life."

Dr. David Skae, Physician to the Royal Edinburgh Asylum, Scotland, declares that "a certain number of inebriates confined for a proper length of time in an asylum recover. The habit is removed and cure is effected."

Dr. Alexander Peddie, author and noted physician, Edinburgh, Scotland, testifies: "I favor the voluntary admission of patients with the power of compulsory detention. I am aware of many very distinctive cases of recovery in asylums for inebriates, who have been a long time under treatment."

Dr. John Nugent, Inspector-General of Lunatics, affirms: "I think reformatories for inebriates essential to their successful treatment, and in all cases of great benefit."

Dr. Thomas B. Christie, Superintendent of Insane Officers and

Soldiers in the Indian Army, says: "I am convinced that hospitals for the cure of drunkards should be established, and I would make detention compulsory and for a certain time. I should have asylums based on the plan of permanent recovery, for more or less of all patients would be ultimately cured."

Dr. **Henry Dixon**, Superintendent of an Inebriate Asylum at Watlington, Oxfordshire, states: "I am sure with legal restraint in proper asylums, many cases might be cured."

Dr. **Robert Druitt**, the surgeon and author, England, declares that "inebriate asylums are the only salvation for inebriates, and are quite as necessary as lunatic asylums."

Mr. **Fawcett**, Manager of the Christian Home for Inebriates in Derbyshire, England, says: "Our results are very satisfactory. We have many cases that are cured as clearly and surely as any other cases are."

Dr. **Thomas P. Nelson**, Superintendent of Queensbury Lodge, Edinburgh, states: "We take only women. We have the strongest evidence of cures, and in all cases great benefit follows."

In 1875 a deputation, principally representative of the medical profession, urged upon the British government the desirability of measures for the control and management of habitual drunkards. On presenting the memorial to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, Sir **Thomas Watson**, M. D., the celebrated surgeon and author, England, observed that "during his very long professional life he had been incredulous respecting the reclamation of habitual drunkards; but his late experience had made him sanguine as to their cure. There can be no doubt that there is but one remedy for the dipsomaniac—absolute restraint from all access to spirituous or alcoholic drinks for a sufficient length of time to gradually recover from the mania. When men are inclined to renew the vice, there should be institutions or retreats for their reception, where they might be placed by their friends or well-wishers, by their own personal desire, or by the authority of the magistrates, for periods of three to twelve months."

Second. *The question is often asked, What has been the success, and what is the present condition of inebriate asylums?*

There have been twenty-four inebriate asylums organized in America during the last twenty years—four in New York state, two in Pennsylvania, two in Michigan, two in Massachusetts, two in Canada, one in Nova Scotia, and one each in the following states;

Maryland, Virginia, Illinois, Minnesota, San Francisco, Ohio, and Connecticut. All but four of this number are in successful operation to-day. Of these four, one suspended for want of pecuniary means, one was burned and transferred to Boston, a third in Canada was added to an insane asylum, the fourth (the Ward's Island Asylum) degenerated into a home for incurables, of which the most abandoned inebriates of the lowest class are the larger portion. The prosperity of the remaining twenty is without precedent, and is the strongest argument in favor of inebriate asylums. They are pioneers in a new field, without experience in the midst of ignorant opposition.

There are five asylums now projected in different parts of the country—all state institutions—to be endowed and in operation in a few years.

There are ten inebriate asylums in Great Britain, two in Germany, and two in Australia. There are thirty-eight inebriate asylums in successful operation in the world, whose results demonstrate that the drunkard can be cured.

Mr. Donald Dalrymple, chairman of the select committee, in 1872, testified before this committee as follows: "I visited one inebriate asylum in Canada and eight in the United States. They comprise all that exists as wholly public or partly private institutions on this continent, except one at San Francisco. I lay before the committee a return from each institution, furnished by the books of the superintendents, and as they are all in form previously framed by me, I will only here quote the aggregate result. According to the annexed statement the grand total of admissions, male and female, of the nine establishments since their opening was 5,959, of whom 1,305, or nearly 23 per cent., were admitted twice; 227, or nearly 4 per cent., were admitted thrice; 97, or nearly 2 per cent., were admitted four times each. Of such admissions 5,515, or about 94 per cent., were voluntary; 144, or between 2 and 3 per cent., were admitted by the intervention of friends, and 214, or nearly 4 per cent., were committed by justices; the results being, that of the 5,959 who have been or were so under treatment, 2,018, or nearly 34 per cent., were cured and discharged; 2,385, or 40 per cent., received benefit; 11, or considerably less than a quarter of 1 per cent., died; 3 became insane, and 1,549, or 26 per cent., were returned as incurable. The average number of years that these institutions have been at work is five years and twenty-six days;

the longest period being that of the Washingtonian Home, Boston, which has been at work fourteen years, and the shortest period that of the Baltimore Asylum in Maryland, having been at work only fifteen months. The Washingtonian Home at Chicago states its cures at 50 per cent., and a greater reliance can be placed on this statement, inasmuch as no case is written off as cured which has not been watched or traced for a considerable time after leaving."

Such is the testimony of Mr. Dalrymple in regard to American inebriate institutions. Of the twenty inebriate asylums which have been organized and in successful operation in America during the last twenty years, we will refer to only two, which will fairly demonstrate the success of all the others. The Washingtonian Home, Boston, Albert Day, M. D., Superintendent and physician, during the last five years has treated fourteen hundred and thirty-eight drunkards. Of this number one-third were admitted twice, and nearly the same number three times.

The institution claims thirty-three per cent. cured. Many of the cured were among those admitted the second or third time.

The Franklin Reformatory Home, Philadelphia, during the last four years has had five hundred and eighty-two inebriates under treatment. Of this number two hundred and seventy-one, or over forty-six per cent., have recovered, seventy-five doubtful. All that were received were more or less benefited.

The percentage of cures varies in different institutions, according to the class of patients received.

Compared with this, the study of insanity, with all the appliances of art and science, has resulted in about thirty-five per cent. of curable cases.

THIRD. *That inebriate asylums lessen the number in insane asylums, and thus relieves the state of this burden, is demonstrated by the following testimony of eminent men long familiar with the subject.*

Dr. JOHN NUGENT, Commissioner and Inspector-General of Lunatics for Ireland, testifies that "in very numerous instances the indulgence of spirituous liquors is a very frequent cause of insanity."

Dr. J. CRICHTON BROWN states that "all forms of mental disease may be produced by drunkenness, and a large number of cases of mental derangement are due directly to inebriety, and that fifteen per cent. of the insane patients were directly due to drunkenness."

Dr. ARTHUR MITCHELL, Commissioner of Lunacy for Scotland, at the board last year said that "19 per cent. of insanity was due to intemperance. That the children of habitual drunkards are in a larger proportion drunkards, also more liable to acquire insanity."

Dr. B. W. Richardson, of London, Eng., an eminent authority on this subject, remarks, "In many of the insane asylums of England over 40 per cent. of all the inmates become insane from drink alone."

Dr. Sheppard, Physician of Colney Hatch Asylum, England, reports: "In the admissions to our asylum last year over 40 per cent. were due to inebriety."

Dr. Contesse, Superintendent of the Bicêtre, near Paris, states "that over 25 per cent. of the cases received are due to alcoholic drinking."

Dr. Forbes Winslow affirms, "There is a morbid craving for stimulants which is clearly traceable to a brain condition. It is a form of insanity, although it is not recognized by law. Insanity can be clearly traced to habits of intemperance. I think chronic inebriety a form of insanity which ought not to be associated with ordinary cases of lunacy; that there are many forms in insanity caused by intemperance; that inebriate asylums will undoubtedly lessen the number in insane asylums, because inebriety unchecked and untreated will in many cases pass into insanity."

Mr. Donald Dalrymple testified that "no greater cruelty and injustice could be inflicted than by confining an habitual drunkard in an insane asylum."

Mr. Geo. W. Mould, Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum at Cheadle, England, testified that "about fifteen per cent. of the insane in Lancashire, Eng., is directly attributable to intemperance."

Dr. Thomas B. Christie testified that "he thought nineteen or twenty per cent. of the cases of insanity under his care was a low average to attribute to intemperance."

The report of the English Commission of Lunacy for the year 1876, examined into the causes of insanity in 66,800 cases now under treatment in the British Isles. Over 15 per cent. is directly traceable to inebriety. They affirm that no other cause yields so many cases of insanity, and if a more minute examination could be made, probably over forty-five per cent. of all insanity would be found to originate from drunkenness.

Dr. Austin Flint says: "Dipsomania should be treated as a form of mental derangement."

Dr. Pliny Earle, of Northampton, Mass., in his report for 1875, declared that "drunkards are pests to insane institutions, and special asylums should be organized for their treatment."

Dr. JOHN S. BUTLER, former Superintendent of the Retreat for Insane, Hartford, says: "Inebriates cannot be successfully treated in insane asylums, but I have full faith in their recovery when detained and treated in inebriate institutions."

STEPHEN S. ALFORD, a distinguished physician, London, asserts: "Our lunatic asylums are abundantly supplied from drunkards, either directly in the individuals themselves or indirectly in their offspring."

Dr. EDGAR SHEPPARD, Medical Superintendent of the Middlesex Lunatic Asylum, reported January, 1877: "it is painful again to allude to the large part which alcoholic intemperance plays in the production of insanity. A careful analysis of the year's admissions clearly establishes a percentage of more than 28 per cent. as due to this cause. And I am persuaded, from the character of the individuals, and the form of their malady, and in other cases where the causation is not assigned, or cannot be accurately traced, that an addition of 12 per cent. may be directly or indirectly added to the same origin. Thus we have an approximate record of 40 per cent. of the madness of Middlesex as due to an avoidable cause, and that cause the growing passion for drink."

LORD SHAFTESBURY, Chairman of the English Committee on Lunacy, reported that "six out of every ten of the insane became so through the direct or indirect result of alcohol."

Dr. HENRY MAUDSLEY, a noted author, London, affirms that "next to inheritance, inebriety is the most potent factor in the production of insanity."

Dr. CHARLES H. NICHOLS, President of the American Association of Superintendents for Insane, and Superintendent of Bloomingdale Asylum, testifies that "inebriety is sometimes both the cause and principal manifestation of real insanity. The inebriate considers it an insult to be classed and treated with crazy people, and the insane consider themselves as more insulted, if possible, by being associated with drunkards. The relations of these two classes of patients are almost always hostile, and as the inebriate is often well educated, and a person of considerable force of character, and well versed in the wily ways of a life of dissipation, he is left to drive the insane person to the wall, and monopolize the privileges of their associated life."

The American Association for the Cure of Inebriates, at its annual meeting in 1871, resolved, "That it is the duty of the legislature, as a measure of state economy, to provide means for the erection and encouragement of hospitals for the detention and treatment of confirmed inebriates."

The Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane, May, 1875, resolved, "That it is the duty of each state to establish and maintain a state or public institution for the custody and treatment of inebriates, on substantially the same footing in respect to organization and support as that upon which the insane are organized and supported, and that they shall not be admitted for treatment into asylums for insane."

The American Medical Association, a body of physicians representing every state and different sections of all the states in the Union, at their June meeting, 1876, resolved, "That special treatment in institutions adapted to the purpose is required for the cure of the inebriate, and it is the imperative duty of each commonwealth to establish and maintain public institutions for the treatment and cure of inebriates."

The British Medical Association, representing nearly seven thousand of the medical profession in the United Kingdom, at their last meeting in August, 1877, assert that "excessive intemperance is in many cases a symptom of a special form of insanity, which requires special treatment with a view, first, to the recovery of those affected, and, second, to the protection and advantage of them and society."

In consideration of the above statements, selected from a large amount of evidence, we present the following resolution:

Resolved by this Assembly: That the comptroller of public accounts be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to draw an order upon the treasurer of this State in favor of the person who, for the time being, shall act as treasurer of the Asylum at Walnut Hill, for the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, whenever the treasurer of said Walnut Hill shall exhibit to said comptroller satisfactory evidence that the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars has been actually subscribed, by responsible private individuals, for the purpose of establishing said Asylum, and, whenever satisfactory obligations have been given to the treasurer of this State, that said Walnut Hill will relieve Middletown of an average number of twenty dipsomaniacs who are proper subjects for this institution, and that the state will pay for board and treatment of these twenty, at the same rate that it pays for board of patients at the Connecticut Hospital for Insane.

MEMBERS.

Wm. G. Allen,	$200
Geo. W. Avery,	200
Leonard H. Bacon,	200
Jesse G. Baldwin, Middletown,	50
Geo. M. Bartholomew,	200
J. G. Batterson,	200
Charles Beckwith,	200
Henry C. Beckwith,	200
Wm. D. Bishop, Bridgeport,	200
Lorenzo Blackstone, Norwich,	200
Homer Blanchard,	200
T. J. Boardman,	100
William Boardman,	200
*Jonathan Brace,	200
Leverett Brainard,	200
Morgan G. Bulkeley,	200
Bull & Lamb,	100
Jonathan B. Bunce,	200
Alfred E. Burr,	200
J. N. Camp, Middletown,	200
*Newton Carter,	200
Julius Catlin,	200
Newton Case,	200
Cheney Brothers,	500
Cooke & Whitmore,	200
Erastus Collins,	200
Joseph R. Cone,	200
Wm. R. Cone,	200
G. F. Davis,	200
Benjamin DeForest, Watert'n,	200
John DeForest, Watertown,	200
Rodney Dennis,	200
Benjamin Douglas, Middlet'n,	200
John B. Eldridge,	200
R. S. Fellowes, New Haven,	200
Edson Fessenden,	200
*Wm. Fitch, New Haven,	200
Fred. R. Foster,	200
James P. Foster,	200
Wm. B. Franklin,	200
Wm. L. Gage,	$200
David Gallup,	200
Geo. S. Gilman,	200
A. C. Goodman,	200
James Goodwin,	200
Charles E. Gross,	200
Wm. J. Hamersley,	25
Samuel Hamilton,	500
*Henry P. Haven, New London,	200
Geo. B. Hawley,	200
Hawley, Goodrich & Co.,	200
Wm. A. Healy,	200
Drayton Hillyer,	200
James B. Hosmer,	200
James A. Hovey, Norwich,	200
Richard D. Hubbard,	200
E. K. Hunt,	200
Lemuel Humphrey,	200
A. M. Hurlbert,	100
Jas. C. Jackson,	200
Henry C. Judd,	200
Geo. C. Jarvis,	200
Chas. A. Jewell,	200
Henry Keney,	200
Walter Keney,	200
Jacob Knous,	200
James Lockwood,	200
Chas. A. Lindsley, New Haven,	200
Burton Mallory, “	200
Charles T. Marston,	200
Roland Mather,	200
Wm. L. Matson,	200
Geo. W. Moore,	200
*Mrs. M. W. A. Mutter, Middlet'n,	200
J. S. Niles,	200
Chas. H. Northam,	200
H. H. Osgood, Norwich,	25
E. H. Owen,	200
John C. Parsons,	200
*Edward H. Perkins,	200

*Geo. C. Perkins,	$200
Daniel Phillips,	50
Wm. S. Pierson, Windsor,	200
Gideon L. Platt, Waterbury,	200
Chas. M. Pond,	200
James C. Pratt,	200
Henry A. Redfield,	100
E. M. Reed, New Haven,	200
Robbins & Winship,	200
*E. C. Roberts,	200
George Roberts,	200
George Robinson,	200
Henry C. Robinson,	200
G. Wells Root,	200
Fred. W. Russell,	200
Gurdon W. Russell,	200
Charles Seymour,	200
A. M. Shew, Middletown,	200
James B. Shultas,	200
George F. Slater, Norwich,	$200
Charles B. Smith,	200
Thomas Smith,	200
Henry P. Stearns,	200
Edward Sterling, Bridgeport,	25
Sykes & Newton,	200
Caleb M. Talcott,	200
Mrs. O. G. Terry,	100
Wm. W. Turner,	200
Loren P. Waldo,	200
S. S. Ward,	200
H. M. Welch, New Haven,	200
*Oswin Welles,	200
James G. Welles,	200
Nathaniel Wheeler, Bridgep't,	200
E. S. Wheeler, New Haven,	25
Sam. A. White,	200
Wm. L. Whittemore,	500
*Frederick Wood, Bridgeport,	200

---

* Deceased.

◆

AN ACT CONCERNING INEBRIATES, DIPSOMANIACS, AND HABITUAL DRUNKARDS.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Section 1. Whenever any person shall have become an habitual drunkard, a dipsomaniac, or so far addicted to the intemperate use of narcotics or stimulants as to have lost the power of self-control, the court of probate for the district in which such person resides, or has a legal domicil, shall, on application of a majority of the selectmen of the town where such person resides or has a legal domicil, or of any relative of such person, make due inquiry, and if it shall find such person to have become an habitual drunkard, or so far addicted to the intemperate use of narcotics or stimulants as to have lost the power of self-control, then said court shall order such person to be taken to some inebriate asylum within this state, for treatment, care, and custody, for a term not less than four months, and not more than twelve months, but if said person shall be found to be a dipsomaniac, said term of commitment shall be for the period of three years: *provided, however,* that the court of probate shall not in either case make such order without the certificate of at least two respectable practising physicians, after a personal examination, made within one week before the time of said application or said commitment, which certificate shall contain the opinion of said physicians that such person has become, as the case may be, a dipsomaniac, an habitual drunkard, or has, by reason of the intemperate use of narcotics or stimulants, lost the power of self-control, and requires the treatment, care, and custody of some inebriate asylum, and shall be subscribed and sworn to by said physicians before an authority empowered to administer oaths.

SEC. 2. Any person committed as a dipsomaniac to any inebriate asylum in this state, under the provisions of this act, may, after one year of treatment in said asylum, be permitted by the managers thereof to go at large on probation and without custody or restraint, temporarily, or for a term of time, when and under such conditions as the managers of said asylum shall judge to be for the best interests of such patient.

SEC. 3. The managers, trustees, or directors of any inebriate asylum, established by the laws of this state, may receive any inebriate or dipsomaniac who shall voluntarily, or by the persuasion of others, make application to be received into such asylum, and may retain such inebriate or dipsomaniac for a period of not less than four months, nor more than twelve months ; and they shall have over such inebriate or dipsomaniac the same legal power of restraint as is given them by this act, in the case of persons committed directly by any court or other proper authority.

SEC. 4. Whenever any information shall be received by any judge of the supreme or superior courts of this state, that any person is unjustly deprived of his or her liberty, by being confined or restrained in an inebriate asylum of this state, such judge, at his discretion, shall appoint a commission of three persons, who shall hear such evidence as shall be offered touching the case, and without summoning the party before them, shall have one or more private interviews with such person, and shall also make due inquiries of the physician and superintendent having charge of said asylum. Said commission shall, within a reasonable time, make report to said judge, and if, in their opinion, the party is not legally detained, or is fully cured or recovered, said judge shall issue an order for his or her discharge.

SEC. 5. The commission provided for in the fourth section of this act shall not be repeated, in respect to the same party, oftener than once in six months.

SEC. 6. Persons placed in any inebriate asylum, under any of the provisions of this act, may be discharged by the managers in whom the government of the institution is vested, pursuant to such rules and regulations as they may from time to time adopt in relation to patients and the management of the institution.

SEC. 7. The estate of any inebriate or dipsomaniac, received by or committed to any inebriate asylum, shall be liable for his or her support therein; and the costs and expenses of any of the proceedings herein provided for, shall be paid in the manner and by the person or party that the court or judge before whom the case shall be had, shall order and direct, and such court or judge is hereby authorized to issue his execution for such costs accordingly.

Approved, July 25th, 1874.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Dr. W. L. Matson, *Treasurer, in account with* Asylum at Walnut Hill. Cr.

1876.				1876.		
Sept. 11,	Balance,		$289.98	Dec. 13,	Paid orders Ex. Com.,	$15.00
Oct. 14,	Subscription,		100.00	1877.		
Nov. 20,	Rent,		33.33	Feb. 10,	" " " "	994.09
Dec. 12,	Subscription,		200.00	Mar. 22,	" " " "	26.85
29,	"		200.00		" " " "	17.00
	Rent,		33.33		" " " "	192.90
1877.					" " " "	.50
Jan. 22,	Rent,	$33.32		Apr. 18,	" " " "	10.00
	Subscription,	25.00	58.32	June 6,	" " " "	5.00
25,	"		200.00	July 12,	" " " "	2.60
Feb. 13,	Rent,		33.33	Sep. 10,	" " " "	170.00
24,	"		100.00		" " " "	205.00
Mar. 20,	Rent,	$33.33		26,	" " " "	48.75
	Subscription,	25.00	58.33	Oct. 1,	" " " "	112.75
Apr. 18,	"		200.00		" " " "	75.00
July 31,	"		50.00		" " " "	15.13
Sept. 10,	"		300.00		" " " "	900.00
11,	"		300.00			
18,	"		450.00			
	"		200.00			
Oct. 1,	Rent,		133.36		Balance,	149.01
			$2,939.98			$2,939.98
1877.						
Oct. 1,	Cash on hand,		$149.01			

We have this day examined the within account and the vouchers therefor, and find the same to be correct.

HENRY KEENEY, } *Auditors.*
E. H. OWEN, }

FORM OF BEQUEST TO THE ASYLUM AT WALNUT HILL.

ITEM. I give and bequeath to the ASYLUM AT WALNUT HILL, in the city of Hartford, the sum of dollars, to be paid by my executors out of my real or personal estate, as soon as the settlement of my affairs will permit, to the Treasurer of the said institution for the time being, in trust, to be applied by the Directors thereof to the humane purposes of said institution.

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

OFFICERS AND SUPERINTENDENT

OF THE

ASYLUM AT WALNUT HILL,

HARTFORD, CONN.,

AT THEIR

ANNUAL MEETING, OCTOBER 9, 1878,

ALSO

PETITION TO THE LEGISLATURE.

HARTFORD, CONN.:
PRESS OF THE CASE, LOCKWOOD & BRAINARD COMPANY.
1878.

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

OFFICERS AND SUPERINTENDENT

OF THE

ASYLUM AT WALNUT HILL,

HARTFORD, CONN.,

AT THEIR

ANNUAL MEETING, OCTOBER 9, 1878,

ALSO

PETITION TO THE LEGISLATURE.

HARTFORD, CONN.:
PRESS OF THE CASE, LOCKWOOD & BRAINARD COMPANY.
1878.

OFFICERS OF WALNUT HILL.

ALFRED E. BURR, President.
JAMES A. HOVEY, Vice-President.
T. D. CROTHERS, Secretary.
WM. L. MATSON, Treasurer.

Executive Committee.

GEO. B. HAWLEY,
RODNEY DENNIS,
P. M. HASTINGS.

Advisory Board.

R. D. HUBBARD,
G. W. RUSSELL,
H. C. ROBINSON,
B. N. COMINGS,
E. H. OWEN.

Auditors.

HENRY KENEY,
ELIJAH H. OWEN.

Directors chosen at the Annual Meeting, Oct. 14, 1878.

ALFRED E. BURR,
GEORGE B. HAWLEY,
GURDON W. RUSSELL,
BENJAMIN N. COMINGS,
CHARLES A. LINDSLEY,
RODNEY DENNIS,
WILLIAM L. MATSON,
HENRY KENEY,
WILLIAM R. CONE,
E. H. OWEN,
FREDERICK R. FOSTER,
JONATHAN B. BUNCE.
RICHARD D. HUBBARD, Ex-officio.
FRANCIS B. LOOMIS, "
EDWIN BUCK, "

Superintendent and Physician.

T. D. CROTHERS, M.D.

Board of Medical Visitors.

GIDEON L. PLATT, M.D.,	Waterbury, Conn.
A. M. SHEW, M.D.,	Middletown, "
H. M. KNIGHT, M.D.,	Lakeville, "
J. C. JACKSON, M.D.,	Hartford, "
C. A. LINDSLEY, M.D.,	New Haven, "
HENRY P. STEARNS, M.D.,	Hartford, "

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Executive Board of Directors of the Asylum at Walnut Hill:

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to submit the following report of the first year's practical operations at Walnut Hill.

Whole number of patients received during the year ending October 1, 1878, forty-two; number discharged, thirty-five.

RESULTS.

Discharged recovered,	10
Discharged greatly benefited,	20
Discharged without results,	4
Died,	1

Various difficulties incident to the establishment of a new asylum, doing a new work, without the aid of skilled attendants, in a building of limited accommodations, and without the cordial sympathy and coöperation of the public, has necessarily limited the results of the first year's work.

Beginning without resources, and depending entirely upon the income from patients, we are constantly obliged to refuse indigent but worthy cases, thus favoring the impression that we were designed to benefit the rich only.

The novelty of an asylum for the care and treatment of inebriates has brought to us a large number of credulous patients and hopeless incurables, who expect from asylum treatment results that would be more or less miraculous. Frank statements, and refusals to admit such cases, always incur the doubt and chagrin of their friends.

Additional embarrassment frequently comes from another class of persons, representing the opposite extreme, and who are ignorantly skeptical of any good results from asylum treatment. Both of these classes often unintentionally misrepresent us.

Yet, notwithstanding these and many other difficulties which follow in the organization of every new charity, our work for the first year has been full of promise and encouragement, beyond all reasonable expectation.

We have clearly reaffirmed the fact, so well established, that inebriate asylums are no longer experimental; also, that *Walnut Hill* is destined to meet a want of the times as imperative as quarantine stations for infectious diseases, or hospitals for the insane.

In a general review of the cases received during the year, there has been a remarkable immunity from serious acute affections.

A large number of patients have been free from alcohol when admitted; two cases had the somewhat rare complication of aphonia; another case was complicated with general hemiplegia. Functional paralysis, hyperæmia, anæmia, etc., were present in many cases.

One death occurred during the year, from cerebral hemorrhage, following the excessive use of alcohol; coming on a few hours after admission to the asylum.

The disorder of inebriety is always more or less obscure and complicated. A long, careful study of each case is very important, for both its proper recognition and treatment.

This study must extend to the surroundings and heredity, and include all the exciting and predisposing causes with complications.

The following is a general grouping of some of the clinical facts presented in the cases under treatment during the year:

The number of cases in which inebriety was clearly inherited from one or both parents was eight. In three of these cases the father was a hard drinker; in two instances the mother drank alone. Both parents drank in three cases.

In thirteen cases the inheritance was traceable from the grandparents. In most of these cases it was manifested in the second generation, in consumption, epilepsy, eccentricity, etc.

In seven of these cases it came direct from grandparents on the mother's side. In one case, inebriety had appeared for five generations back.

The history of twenty-one cases gave evidence of inherited nervous disease, such as hysteria, neuralgia, functional paralysis, etc., with alterations of character and a tendency to excitability or melancholia. Some of these cases are included in the number who inherit inebriety.

Insanity existed in the parents and relatives of six cases; in seven cases eccentricity and defective brain organization was present in the parents.

In four cases the exciting causes were evidently sexual excess, and unhealthy surroundings in early life.

Over-work and unhealthy living were prominent in twelve cases. Exposure in the army, mental strain, exhaustion in business, sudden changes in living and labor, idleness, bad company, etc., were all traceable as exciting causes.

In some cases, obscure lesions or disorders of the brain was the starting point of the inebriety. This was manifest in the sudden and prolonged use of alcohol, coming on unexpectedly and without obvious cause.

As an example: a man previously temperate, after an injury in the army, became an inebriate; another, from unexpected failure in business; the third, from illness following sunstroke, etc.

Many curious facts are presented in a history of these cases. Take as an illustration, the periodic character of the drink-craving, which returns after an interval that can be definitely calculated within an hour; or the insane-like madness which ignores everything but the gratification of its impulses; or the precipitate revulsion of character and motive, passing swiftly from one extreme to the other; or the sudden explosion of the diseased impulses, under conditions of excitement and change, etc. All these are significant of laws and forces moving in regular cycles as fixed and definite as that which governs the planets.

RECOVERIES.

Unlike all other institutions, inebriate asylums are frequently estimated by the public from the number of incurables who pronounce against such asylums as a part justification of their failure to recover.

These unfortunates are always prominent on the street-corners and public places; prompt with sneer and condemnation of our work; while others who have been cured, go back into privacy, and are unknown to any save an intimate circle of friends.

The curability of inebriety was very thoroughly discussed in the last report of Walnut Hill, hence it is unnecessary to make further reference to it.

We use the word recovery because it explains more clearly our present results. In this word we wish to express a restoration of the physical health, and a return of the mind to its normal condition, manifest in healthy thought and living, with earnest desire and exertion to get well.

This is only accomplished by long abstinence, and a perfect control of all the surroundings and conditions of living, with medical treatment, etc.

In addition to this the patient receives a species of education which enables him to realize his condition, and the means necessary to strengthen him in the future.

As in malaria, after the proper medication, health returns; then the patient must be taught to recognize the conditions and sources of this disease, together with the means to prevent and bring relief when it returns. If he recovers and has learned this, and exercises ordinary prudence in the future, his cure is complete.

Of the recoveries during the year many were of the most hopeful character; several patients were engaged in active business, to which they returned with great promise of usefulness.

Through the influence of Walnut Hill, already the prosperity and interests of many homes, and even communities, have been preserved.

As an illustration, the manager of a very important business interest, employing a number of families, through alcoholic excess became involved, and almost ruined. He came to Walnut Hill, recovered, and is now rapidly building up and regaining his former prosperity.

Through this means he was able to save his own interests, and many others' that would have been soon ruined.

No figures can compute the suffering and misery which might have followed his bankruptcy, and the loss to community and tax-payer.

Another case equally significant of the value and possibilities of Walnut Hill is given.

A mechanic of great genius and inventive skill came to Walnut Hill through the influence of his lodge and friends. For months before he had drank excessively, and associated with criminals and paupers; his wife and children were dependent on friends, and his ruin seemed certain. He recovered, and now occupies a responsible, lucrative position, an honor to his family and friends. Had it not been for Walnut Hill the State would have to care for and support him either as a criminal or pauper, and his family would certainly have become a town charge.

Other cases equally important in their relations to the State and community, and in their future possibilities, have been under treatment, and gone out with strength and much promise.

In some instances the result of asylum treatment has not given strong indications of permanent benefit, owing, in many cases, to physical organization, want of appreciation of their condition, etc.

Other cases have been thoroughly incurable, and although temporarily benefited by asylum treatment, relapse with every opportunity.

The common experience in all asylums is, that such cases are improved while under treatment, and in no other way can relief be so positively obtained.

The following statements are presented as indicating the difficulties and length of time necessary for the successful treatment of inebriety, and also to show the chronic character of many cases.

Statement showing the duration of inebriety, dating from time of first intoxication, or period when general control of the desire for alcohol was lost:

Time.	No. of Patients.
2 years,	1
5 "	9
6 "	8
7 "	6
8 "	10
10 "	3
15 "	3
16 "	1
20 "	1

Statement indicating the general condition of each patient when admitted; also the symptoms of associated nervous and mental disease:

Periodical inebriates, with muscular tremors, delusions, insomnia, etc.,	13
Constant inebriates, with tremors, delusions, insomnia, etc.,	8
Paroxysmal inebriates, with maniacal excitement, and confusion of mind, etc.,	6
Accidental inebriates, with an insane or inherited neurosis, etc., etc.,	5
Inebriety, associated with opium mania,	2
Opium takers,	2
Chloral and opium taker,	1
Inebriety, associated with epilepsy,	5

From these and other statements which might be given, it will be readily seen that the work of treatment is one of time and much difficulty, requiring the complete control by the physician over all the surroundings and habits of living in asylums and hospitals especially adapted for that purpose.

Although our work has been limited, and more or less imperfect in extent, we cannot forbear mentioning two facts which the observation and experience of every day points out very distinctly; facts which may be said to summarize the whole subject.

1. *The necessity of an Inebriate Asylum in Connecticut.*

This fact is clearly evident in the constantly increasing correspondence and inquiry which is coming to us from nearly every town and village in the State. We have received up to this time, one hundred and fifty-six letters from residents of the State asking for the admission of patients, and inquiring about the asylum.

These inquiries nearly all came from the middle and tax-paying classes, such as farmers, mechanics, laborers, and traders, and mostly refer to young men who have only recently become inebriates, and are more or less curable.

Many of these letters came from wives and mothers, and are of the most beseeching character; others are from fathers, brothers, and sisters, equally pathetic and urgent.

In many instances town officers have inquired how they could save some poor man, likely to become a burden, with his family, on the tax-payers. Officers of lodges have written us for members and friends.

In a number of instances we have received letters from inebriates themselves asking to be received, and offering to work for their treatment and board.

Some of the cases were the heads of large families, depending on them for support, with limited income, but full of courage and hope to sacrifice everything for recovery.

Others were from wives, sisters, and mothers, offering to give up home, and be deprived of many comforts, if it might furnish the means for restoration, etc.

This mass of correspondence is eloquent with appeal and urgency for an asylum that shall open its doors, not for the depraved incurable, but for the poor inebriate, who wants to get well; who realizes his danger, and is anxious to use the means for escape, and who is not yet beyond the possibility of cure.

In this class may be found the poor mechanic, without work; the young farmer, with small means; the only son, whose mother and sister depend upon him for support; the favorite clerk in the store or counting-room; the young manufacturer and merchant; and the stirring business or professional man, from all circles and grades of society, in the beginning or prime of active life, but suffering from the early stages of inebriety, without hope or prospect of relief within themselves.

Often these cases represent the most talented and vigorous men of the circles they move in; who are going down, objects of pity to all, with no means of relief, except the insane asylum and hospital, and this when they are wrecked and almost hopeless.

From all parts of the State the thoughtful tax-payer inquires, How can we prevent these inebriates from becoming paupers and tramps, and their families from increasing the burdens of public charity?

The ASYLUM AT WALNUT HILL will answer this question fully in the future. With a large building fully equipped and provided with facilities for taking the poor as well as those able to pay,—most of these cases can be received, and a large per cent. restored to society and usefulness.

If they cannot all be cured they can be kept from injuring society, degrading their families, made self-supporting, and this alone will be of great relief to both community and taxpayer.

The necessity of inebriate asylums is still further apparent in the evident increase of inebriety throughout the State and country.

The depression of the times, increasing the cares and burdens of business men; the struggle of the laborer, mechanic, and farmer, and the despair following failure; also the social revolutions incident to loss of property, investments, and want of employment, breaking up prudence and provoking recklessness, indifference, etc.—these and other causes are annually producing an increasing number of inebriates, coming largely from the very front ranks of producers.

Farther back comes the peculiar civilization of our times, with its mental strain, and struggle for wealth and power, pervading all classes, throwing out thousands of brain and nerve-exhausted men; creating an imperative demand for an asylum that shall save them, bringing relief and restoration; a necessity and demand not alone based on the claims of humanity and brotherhood, but on sanitary and economic reasons; necessities of self-preservation to both the individual and State.

At present there is no place or provision for these poor unfortunates, except the insane asylum, county house, jails, or prisons. These places often accelerate their downward career, breaking up the very elements of restoration, and making recovery more and more difficult.

The necessity for inebriate asylums is being realized in other states, and during the past year six new institutions have gone into practical operation, and ten more are projected in as many states and territories. There are at present thirty-two asylums for inebriates and opium-eaters in this country and Canada, and their success is universally conceded.

2. *The second fact which our work seems to establish, is the practical value of inebriate asylums in their relation to every tax-payer in the State.*

Some illustrative cases will confirm this statement.

The wife of a skilled mechanic wrote to admit her husband to Walnut Hill. He wished to pay his expenses by labor in the asylum; if he could support himself in this way, his friends would care for his wife and children, while he was under treatment. Without means we could not admit him. Two months later, in a drunken rage, he injured a man so badly that the man died. He was arrested, tried for manslaughter, and sentenced for life to prison. This trial cost the State several hundred dollars, and both the family of the prisoner and his victim are a State and town charge. Had Walnut Hill been able to receive him, in all probability the act would have been prevented, and the man would now be at work, prosperous and happy.

The following cases are presented as a contrast:

The owner of a woolen manufactory in Southern New York, employing a hundred hands, was an inebriate, and became very much involved, and on the verge of bankruptcy. His friends forcibly placed him in an inebriate asylum for four months, securing an extension of his paper, and continuing the business as before. He returned restored, built up the business, and is to-day prosperous, and the center of a large circle of financial interest.

The president and manager of a hat company in Connecticut, employing two hundred hands, became an inebriate, gambled, and involved the company in heavy debts. For one year the directors sought to build up and avert the ruin, and persuade the president to reform, without avail. In the general bankruptcy which followed, over two-thirds of the operatives were thrown on the charities of their friends and the town, two of the directors were ruined, and the president, after a few months of wild dissipation, committed suicide. The tax-payers and society are yet suffering from the results of this disaster. Comment is unnecessary. The ignorance and folly that would permit any one man to both ruin himself and plunge the community into distress, deserves the severest rebuke.

There are in nearly every community of the State many young, active men, in all grades of society, who are either inebriates or are fast becoming so. Every one of these cases are centers of ruin and distress to both the victim, his friends, and society.

Figures cannot estimate the loss to both State and community, all of which might be obviated and prevented.

It is a neglect that is almost criminal to allow these persons to both wreck themselves and others; and the pecuniary policy that would not provide asylums for the prevention of the certain loss and misery following inebriety, is fatal to the interests of the public.

Walnut Hill is intended to meet this want, and save a class of men that are wanted in the great business activities of the world; men that are, or will be, producers; men of genius, often allied with great weakness; large-hearted men, toppling on the verge of ruin.

As a measure of preventive State medicine, *Walnut Hill* must be of the greatest economic importance, in simply isolating the inebriate and caring for him; the community is protected from dangerous influences, and his family from certain disaster.

A recent writer has asserted that when we shall have inebriate asylums, and laws to place all men of this class in them, crime and pauperism will diminish over fifty per cent.

The State Board of Health has just entered upon a work that will be felt in every town and community, and the time has come to begin our charities at the source of the evil.

Walnut Hill, unlike other charities of the State, will be self-supporting when once established, and the relief and possibility of cure will go on developing year after year, increasing in value with experience.

The presence of inebriety in every community, increasing either directly or indirectly the burdens of every family, will be lessened, and the great army of the dangerous classes and consumers will diminish because the work of prevention is going on at the source.

It is a fact not well understood by the public, that over sixty per cent. of all the taxes are required to both punish and take care of inebriates and their families, and that the revenue from the license laws does not return over ten per cent. of the loss from inebriety.

Practically, every case treated at Walnut Hill will lessen this burden of taxation, and will come nearer to the homes of all classes, rich and poor, with its blessings, and return to the State a constantly increasing revenue of restored lives of usefulness not estimated by figures or described by words. Like the quarantine, which isolates the victim, and helps him on to recovery and health, breaking up the disease in the individual, and preventing its spread and contagion to others, so Walnut Hill takes the poor victim out from the dangerous environment, restores him to health, and prevents the infection of his example on others.

We have been, during the year, the recipients of many favors which deserve a grateful recognition. In response to an invitation for books to form a library, many excellent and valuable works were received, among which Mr. H. A. Chapman presented us one hundred volumes of the library of the late Rev. F. W. Chapman, which we shall designate as the "Chapman Library." Other collections of books and magazines have been received.

To the press of Hartford we are under many obligations for copies of their excellent papers, notably the *Hartford Courant*, *Times*, and *Post;* also to the *Christian Herald*, and to some unknown friend for a copy of the *Weekly Witness*.

From these papers and books our patients have derived substantial aid and encouragement, and been enabled to pass many pleasant hours that would otherwise have been long and dreary.

To our numerous friends who have from time to time assisted in both lectures and concerts for our benefit, we extend our grateful thanks, and assure them that through these sources much of the monotony of asylum life has been lifted, and the cheery influences of these evenings will not soon be forgotten.

The work is begun, and the indications are unmistakable that *Walnut Hill* and its purposes are founded on the wants of society and the demands of the age, beyond any present conception.

We can only go on, feeling that unseen hands, guided by a greater wisdom than ours, will direct.

To the members of the Executive Committee I desire especially to acknowledge my obligations for their continued kindness and sympathy.

T. D. CROTHERS.

HARTFORD, Oct. 15, 1878.

STATEMENT AND PETITION

OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, FOR AID IN ESTABLISHING THIS CHARITY.

Walnut Hill was first opened for patients October 1, 1877. As there were no accommodations for this purpose on the Walnut Hill farm, a large and commodious house was temporarily hired, and furnished at a cost of $5,199. Of this sum $4,140 was paid by funds collected from subscriptions. In consequence of this expense the debt of $6,619 against the institution has not been reduced.

The first meeting to organize Walnut Hill was held April 13, 1875. Since that time over one hundred of our citizens have demonstrated their interest in the institution by petitioning the Legislature for aid, and making themselves life-directors by liberal subscriptions, with no possible expectation of any pecuniary advantage to be gained by the gift. Of this number twelve have gone to receive their final reward, but their gifts will continue to relieve suffering, and their names will remain among those who founded Walnut Hill.

The last year's experience has greatly strengthened our confidence in the success of Walnut Hill. We have had many marked cases of recovery, and have cared for others who, without the aid of Walnut Hill, would have been a charge to the State. The inquiry is constantly made by those who have drunken fathers or mothers, drunken sons or friends, "Where can they be placed for care and treatment?" There is no provision in the State for this class, although the State has enacted laws to commit and retain the drunkard in an inebriate asylum within the State. Some drunkards are called insane, and are sent to Middletown at the expense of the State. Others uncared for are tried in our courts and committed to jail for intemperance, also at the State's expense, whilst others are a great torment to their friends, and become a pest to society and a permanent tax on the towns.

Each member of community expects to be relieved from this curse, and oppose all appropriations until themselves or friends become victims of this calamity.

Not only humanity but the economy of the State demands that the Legislature should aid this private corporation, established and managed solely for the benefit of the drunkard.

There has been one hundred and fifty applications from different parts of the State for admission to Walnut Hill from those who are destitute of funds to pay their board. We have neither room in our present locality, nor funds to support charity patients. When the institution is established on the farm of forty acres, this class can do much to support themselves. Many will be restored to society and usefulness, whilst others will be provided with a home, which will be occupied for the benefit and profit of the institution. By so doing the State and friends will be relieved in many cases from the annoyances and expenses incidental to the care and control of the drunkard.

The members of the asylum at Walnut Hill are willing not only to devote their energies for the success of the institution without the least hope of pecuniary reward, but are willing to raise by subscription $25,000 towards paying for the land and erecting a suitable building on the Walnut Hill farm for the care and restoration of the intemperate.

They are anxiously waiting for the Legislature to unite with them in establishing a charitable institution which, when once organized, will be self-supporting, and will save many wretched beings from the drunkard's grave.

G. B. HAWLEY,
RODNEY DENNIS,
P. M. HASTINGS.

Vice-Presidents for Life, also Directors for Life, by the Subscription of $500 and Upwards:

SAMUEL HAMILTON,
WILLIAM L. WHITTEMORE,
CHENEY BROTHERS.

Directors for Life by the Subscription of $200 and Upwards.

WM. G. ALLEN,
GEO. W. AVERY,
LEONARD H. BACON,
GEO. M. BARTHOLOMEW,
J. G. BATTERSON,
CHARLES BECKWITH,
HENRY C. BECKWITH,
WM. D. BISHOP,
LORENZO BLACKSTONE,
HOMER BLANCHARD,
WILLIAM BOARDMAN,
*JONATHAN BRACE,
LEVERETT BRAINARD,
MORGAN G. BULKELEY,
JONATHAN B. BUNCE,
ALFRED E. BURR,
J. N. CAMP,
*NEWTON CARTER,
JULIUS CATLIN,
NEWTON CASE,
COOKE & WHITMORE,
ERASTUS COLLINS,
BENJAMIN N. COMINGS,
JOSEPH R. CONE,
WM. R. CONE,
G. F. DAVIS,
BENJAMIN DeFOREST,
JOHN DeFOREST,
RODNEY DENNIS,
BENJAMIN DOUGLAS,
JOHN B. ELDRIDGE,
R. S. FELLOWES,
EDSON FESSENDEN,
*WM. FITCH,
FRED. R. FOSTER,
*JAMES P. FOSTER,
WM. B. FRANKLIN,
WM. L. GAGE,
DAVID GALLUP,
GEO. S. GILMAN,
A. C. GOODMAN,
*JAMES GOODWIN,
CHARLES E. GROSS,
*HENRY P. HAVEN,
GEO. B. HAWLEY,
HAWLEY, GOODRICH & CO.,
WM. A. HEALY,
DRAYTON HILLYER,
*JAMES B. HOSMER,
JAMES A. HOVEY,
RICHARD D. HUBBARD,
E. K. HUNT,
LEMUEL HUMPHREY,
JAS. C. JACKSON,
HENRY C. JUDD,
GEO. C. JARVIS,
CHAS. A. JEWELL,
HENRY KENEY,
WALTER KENEY,
JACOB KNOUS,
JAMES LOCKWOOD,
CHAS. A. LINDSLEY,
BURTON MALLORY,
ROLAND MATHER,
WM. L. MATSON,
GEO. W. MOORE,
*MRS. M. W. A. MUTTER,
*J. S. NILES,
CHAS. H. NORTHAM,
E. H. OWEN,
JOHN C. PARSONS,
*EDWARD H. PERKINS,
*GEO. C. PERKINS,
WM. S. PIERSON,
GIDEON L. PLATT,
CHAS. M. POND,
JAMES C. PRATT,
E. M. REED,
ROBBINS & WINSHIP,
*E. C. ROBERTS,
*GEORGE ROBERTS,
GEORGE ROBINSON,
HENRY C. ROBINSON,
G. WELLS ROOT,
GURDON W. RUSSELL,
CHARLES SEYMOUR,
A. M. SHEW,
JAMES B. SHULTAS,
GEORGE F. SLATER,
CHARLES B. SMITH,
THOMAS SMITH,
HENRY P. STEARNS,
SYKES & NEWTON,
CALEB M. TALCOTT,
WM. W. TURNER,
LOREN P. WALDO,
S. S. WARD,
H. M. WELCH,
*OSWIN WELLES,
JAMES G. WELLES,
NATHANIEL WHEELER,
SAM. A. WHITE,
*FREDERICK WOOD.

---

* Deceased.

MEMBERS.

*Wm. G. Allen,	$200
Geo. W. Avery,	200
Leonard H. Bacon,	200
Jesse G. Baldwin, Middletown,	50
Geo. M. Bartholomew,	200
J. G. Batterson,	200
Charles Beckwith,	200
Henry C. Beckwith,	200
Wm. D. Bishop, Bridgeport,	200
Lorenzo Blackstone, Norwich,	200
Homer Blanchard,	200
T. J. Boardman,	100
William Boardman,	200
*Jonathan Brace,	200
Leverett Brainard,	200
Morgan G. Bulkeley,	200
Bull & Lamb,	100
Jonathan B. Bunce,	200
Alfred E. Burr,	200
J. N. Camp, Middletown,	200
*Newton Carter,	200
Julius Catlin,	200
Newton Case,	200
Cheney Brothers,	500
Cooke & Whitmore,	200
Erastus Collins,	200
Joseph R. Cone,	200
William R. Cone,	200
G. F. Davis,	200
Benjamin DeForest, Watert'n,	200
John DeForest, Watertown,	200
Rodney Dennis,	200
Benjamin Douglas, Middlet'n,	200
John B. Eldridge,	200
R. S. Fellowes, New Haven,	200
Edson Fessenden,	200
*Wm. Fitch, New Haven,	200
Fred. R. Foster,	200
*James P. Foster,	200
Wm. B. Franklin,	$200
William L. Gage,	200
David Gallup,	200
George S. Gilman,	200
A. C. Goodman,	200
*James Goodwin,	200
Charles E. Gross,	200
*Wm. J. Hamersley,	25
Samuel Hamilton,	500
*Henry P. Haven, New London,	200
Geo. B. Hawley,	200
Hawley, Goodrich & Co.,	200
Wm. A. Healy,	200
Drayton Hillyer,	200
*James B. Hosmer,	200
James A. Hovey, Norwich,	200
Richard D. Hubbard,	200
E. K. Hunt,	200
Lemuel Humphrey,	200
A. M. Hurlbert,	100
James C. Jackson,	200
Henry C. Judd,	200
Geo. C. Jarvis,	200
Chas. A. Jewell,	200
Henry Keney,	200
Walter Keney,	200
Jacob Knous,	200
James Lockwood,	200
Chas. A. Lindsley, New Haven,	200
Burton Mallory, “ “	200
Charles T. Marston,	100
Roland Mather,	200
Wm. L. Matson,	200
Geo. W. Moore,	200
*Mrs. M. W. A. Mutter, Middlet'n,	200
*J. S. Niles,	200
Chas. H. Northam,	200
H. H. Osgood, Norwich,	25
E. H. Owen,	200

---

* Deceased.

John C. Parsons, - - -	$200
*Edward H. Perkins, - -	200
*Geo. C. Perkins, - - -	200
Daniel Phillips, - - -	50
Wm. S. Pierson, Windsor, -	200
Gideon L. Platt, Waterbury, -	200
Chas. M. Pond, - - -	200
James C. Pratt, - - -	200
Henry A. Redfield, - -	100
E. M. Reed, New Haven, - -	200
Robbins & Winship, - -	200
*E. C. Roberts, - - -	200
*George Roberts, - - -	200
George Robinson, - - -	200
Henry C. Robinson, - -	200
G. Wells Root, - - -	200
Gurdon W. Russell, - -	200
Charles Seymour, - - -	200
A. M. Shew, Middletown, - -	200
James B. Shultas, - - -	200
George F. Slater, Norwich, -	$200
Charles B. Smith, - - -	200
Thomas Smith, - - -	200
Henry P. Stearns, - - -	200
Edward Sterling, Bridgeport,	25
Sykes & Newton, - - -	200
Caleb M. Talcott, - - -	200
Mrs. O. G. Terry, - - -	100
Wm. W. Turner, - - -	200
Loren P. Waldo, - - -	200
S. S. Ward, - - - -	200
H. M. Welch, New Haven, -	200
*Oswin Welles, - - -	200
James G. Welles, - - -	200
Nathaniel Wheeler, Bridgep't,	200
E. S. Wheeler, New Haven, -	25
Sam. A. White, - - -	200
Wm. L. Whittemore, - -	500
*Frederick Wood, Bridgeport,	200

---

*Deceased.

BY-LAWS

OF THE ASYLUM AT WALNUT HILL.

---

1. MEMBERS.

1. Persons contributing for the use of the corporation at any one time the sum of $100, shall be members of said corporation for life.

Persons contributing the sum of $200, shall be directors for life. Those contributing $500, shall be vice-presidents for life.

2. In order the better to carry into effect the object of the corporation, the members thereof shall hold an annual meeting on the 2d Monday of October, at such time and place as the executive committee shall appoint, notice of which shall be given to each member by the Secretary, by letter, mailed at least three days before the meeting.

3. The members at the annual meeting shall elect by ballot, and by a majority of votes given at such election, twelve persons as directors of said corporation. The persons so elected and the life directors, together with the Governor, Lieut.-Governor, and Secretary of State, *ex officio*, shall constitute a board of directors.

The directors so elected shall hold their office for one year, and until others are elected in their places. In case of any vacancy in elected directors, the board of directors shall have power to fill such vacancy until the next election.

4. The said board of directors shall annually as soon as may be convenient after the said annual election, choose by ballot a President, Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer, an Executive Committee of three, an Advisory Committee of five, the President being chairman, and two auditors, who shall hold their office for one year, and until others are elected in their stead.

The Treasurer shall receive all funds and moneys belonging to the institution, and shall give bonds with one or more sureties to the satisfaction of the board of directors.

5. The said board of directors shall have power to manage and conduct all the business of the corporation.

6. Five of the elected directors present shall constitute a quorum.

7. The President, or in his absence the Vice-President, at the request of not less than three members of the corporation, shall call a meeting of the directors, or a special meeting of the corporation, and it shall be the duty of the Secretary or one of the executive committee to notify each director of the time and place of said directors' meeting, and each cor-

porator of the time and place of such meeting of the corporation, by depositing a letter in the post-office to his address, at least three days previous to the time of said meeting.

2. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

1. The Executive Committee, with the approval of the board of directors, shall appoint a Superintendent of the institution; they shall oversee the finances, admit and discharge patients, and see that they are provided with such things as are necessary for their comfort and recovery.

2. It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to direct the management in all the affairs of the institution, subject to the approval of the directors.

3. All orders on the Treasurer must be signed by one of the Executive Committee.

4. A meeting of the Executive Committee shall be held at the institution at least once during each month or oftener if necessary, and a record of their doings shall be kept in a book which shall be laid before the board at all their meetings. They shall report the condition of the institution to the directors and corporators at their annual meetings.

3. ADVISORY BOARD.

1. Meetings of the Advisory Board will be held on the last Monday in September, time and place being arranged by the chairman of the executive committee.

2. It shall be the duty of this Board to counsel and advise the executive committee in regard to the welfare and management of the institution.

3. The Advisory Board can be called together at any time by written request of one of the executive committee.

4. SUPERINTENDENT.

1. The Superintendent shall take charge of the institution under the direction of the Executive Committee.

2. All moneys for the board of patients must be paid to the Superintendent unless otherwise directed by the Executive Committee.

5. PATIENTS.

1. Patients may be received by the Superintendent subject to the approval and control of the Executive Committee at their regular meetings.

The foregoing by-laws may be repealed or amended at any annual meeting of the directors by a vote of two-thirds of the members present: *provided,* that no by-law shall be repealed or amended at such meeting unless notice of the proposed alteration shall have been given in the notification or warning of said annual meeting.

CHARTER

INCORPORATING THE CONNECTICUT REFORMATORY HOME.

Resolved by this Assembly: SECTION 1. That Alfred E. Burr, David L. Daggett, Nathaniel Wheeler, Thomas S. Marlor, George B. Hawley, Origen S. Seymour, William Fitch, Gurdon W. Russell, Benjamin N. Comings, Henry B. Harrison, James A. Hovey, Charles A. Lindsley, Charles A. Griswold, Alfred R. Goodrich, Henry P. Haven, Loren P. Waldo, and such other persons as they may hereafter associate with them, be, and they hereby are, constituted a body politic and corporate, by the name of "The Connecticut Reformatory Home," and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, in the courts of this State and elsewhere, may have, use, or change a common seal, and may receive, hold, or convey any estate, real or personal, that may be committed to it, or which may be acquired by its prudence or otherwise.

SEC. 2. The object of this incorporation shall be the founding and maintenance of an institution for the treatment, care, custody, cure, and reclamation of persons addicted to the intemperate use of narcotics or stimulants, who voluntarily apply to be received for care and treatment, or who shall be committed to its care and custody by the order of any proper court or other proper authority, under the laws of this State, for treatment, or if such inebriate shall be a minor, by the order of his or her parents or guardians. And said corporation shall have power to receive and retain all inebriates so committed to its care and custody, and to employ them as may be required, in some useful occupation within its building and grounds; and to erect buildings necessary and convenient for the purposes aforesaid.

SEC. 3. The corporation may make such by-laws and appoint such officers and agents as shall be specified in such by-laws, or as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of the corporation; but it shall be provided by the by-laws that the Governor, Lieut.-Governor, and Secretary of State shall be ex-officio the principal officers of the corporation.

SEC. 4. The said corporators shall meet, for the first time, at the call of three of the corporators, to organize this corporation, adopt by-laws, and do whatever else may be necessary and proper under this act.

SEC. 5. The funds, property, and estate which may be granted to or held by said corporation for the uses aforesaid shall, with the income thereof, be exempted from taxation.

SEC. 6. This resolution may be amended, altered, or repealed at the pleasure of the General Assembly.

Approved, July 24, 1874.

RESOLUTION CHANGING NAME.

Resolved by this Assembly: That the name of "The Connecticut Reformatory Home" is hereby changed to that of "The Asylum at Walnut Hill;" and in all public and private acts in which the aforesaid title is used, the latter name be, and is hereby, substituted.

Approved, July 22, 1875.

AN ACT CONCERNING INEBRIATES, DIPSOMANIACS, AND HABITUAL DRUNKARDS.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. Whenever any person shall have become an habitual drunkard, a dipsomaniac, or so far addicted to the intemperate use of narcotics or stimulants as to have lost the power of self-control, the court of probate for the district in which such person resides, or has a legal domicil, shall, on application of a majority of the selectmen of the town where such person resides or has a legal domicil, or of any relative of such person, make due inquiry, and if it shall find such person to have become an habitual drunkard, or so far addicted to the intemperate use of narcotics or stimulants as to have lost the power of self-control, then said court shall order such person to be taken to some inebriate asylum within this state, for treatment, care and custody, for a term not less than four months, and not more than twelve months, but if said person shall be found to be a dipsomaniac, said term of commitment shall be for the period of three years: *provided, however*, that the court of probate shall not in either case make such order without the certificate of at least two respectable practicing physicians, after a personal examination, made within one week before the time of said application or said commitment, which certificate shall contain the opinion of said physicians that such person has become, as the case may be, a dipsomaniac, an habitual drunkard, or has, by reason of the intemperate use of narcotics or stimulants, lost the power of self-control, and requires the treatment, care, and custody of some inebriate asylum, and shall be subscribed and sworn to by said physicians before an authority empowered to administer oaths.

SEC. 2. Any person committed as a dipsomaniac to any inebriate asylum in this state, under the provisions of this act, may, after one year of treatment in said asylum, be permitted by the managers thereof to go at large on probation and without custody or restraint, temporarily, or for a term of time, when and under such conditions as the managers of said asylum shall judge to be for the best interests of such patient.

SEC. 3. The managers, trustees, or directors of any inebriate asylum established by the laws of this state, may receive any inebriate or dipsomaniac who shall voluntarily, or by the persuasion of others, make application to be received into such asylum, and may retain such inebriate or dipsomaniac for a period of not less than four months, nor more than twelve months; and they shall have over such inebriate or dipsomaniac the same legal power of restraint as is given them by this act, in the case of persons committed directly by any court or other proper authority.

SEC. 4. Whenever any information shall be received by any judge of the supreme or superior courts of this state, that any person is unjustly deprived of his or her liberty, by being confined or restrained in an inebriate asylum of this state, such judge, at his discretion, shall appoint a commission of three persons, who shall hear such evidence as shall be offered touching the case, and without summoning the party before them, shall have one or more private interviews with such person, and shall also make due inquiries of the physician and superintendent having charge of said asylum. Said commission shall, within a reasonable time, make report to said judge, and if, in their opinion, the party is not legally detained, or is fully cured or recovered, said judge shall issue an order for his or her discharge.

Sec. 5. The commission provided for in the fourth section of this act shall not be repeated, in respect to the same party, oftener than once in six months.

Sec. 6. Persons placed in any inebriate asylum, under any of the provisions of this act, may be discharged by the managers in whom the government of the institution is vested, pursuant to such rules and regulations as they may from time to time adopt in relation to patients and the management of the institution.

Sec. 7. The estate of any inebriate or dipsomaniac, received by or committed to any inebriate asylum, shall be liable for his or her support therein; and the costs and expenses of any of the proceedings herein provided for, shall be paid in the manner and by the person or party that the court or judge before whom the case shall be had, shall order and direct, and such court or judge is hereby authorized to issue his execution for such costs accordingly.

Approved, July 25, 1874.

◆

FORM OF BEQUEST TO THE ASYLUM AT WALNUT HILL.

Item. I give and bequeath to the Asylum at Walnut Hill, in the city of Hartford, the sum of   dollars, to be paid by my executors out of my real or personal estate, as soon as the settlement of my affairs will permit, to the Treasurer of the said Institution for the time being, in trust, to be applied by the Directors thereof to the humane purposes of said Institution.